

President Sadat stops price rises and imposes Cairo curfew

ent Sadat yesterday revoked
od price increases which had
d off widespread rioting and
y in northern Egypt, par-
ly in Cairo and Alexandria.
from Aswan, where he had
been due to meet President Tito.
Mr Sadat took personal command
in Cairo, where troops and police
had fought a day-long battle with
angry mobs. In spite of a curfew,
fighting continued at night.

Mob of 30,000 defies troops

riot risk
 19
 with the most serious
 disturbances in Egypt
 a riots under British
 President Sadat hesi-
 tantly to defend the ad-
 mission of violence in
 Alexandria by revok-
 ing temporarily—all
 price increases that
 to two days of rioting
 because the authorities
 on the winter resort
 to take personal com-
 mune of explosions
 to interrupt the cur-
 winging parts of the
 night.
 rioters fought, police
 shell in two densely
 suburbs, adding 13 to
 toll, according to eye-
 witnesses quoted by Reuters.
 President Sadat's decision on
 the Egyptian situation
 was based on, to every de-
 the demonstrators in
 And it puts the coun-
 try into even greater
 for the price in-
 creases made as a con-
 sidering Egypt's Eilat loan
 by an International Mon-
 etary Fund.
 After a second day of
 violence, in which at
 least 100 people were killed,
 rioters were injured and
 buildings set on fire,
 President Sadat said he
 would not use force.
 At the point during the day,
 outnumbered and ex-
 port police and troops
 in to 30,000 demonstrators
 in Cairo alone, while
 another 10,000 set fire
 to headquarters of the Arab
 Union, which houses
 some of Egypt's three new
 parties.
 The spread had been the
 two at four o'clock this
 morning, Government said.
 At 14-hour curfew, and
 soldiers and armed
 troops shot anyone found
 without a valid
 permit.
 The heart of Cairo
 was deserted, and only
 a few less beggars who live
 in the city centre shared the
 with military patrols.
 A helicopter and machine
 units on the top of
 and four carriers, troops
 moved forward along the
 city.
 The crowds, some of them
 on carts drawn
 by, had been driven by
 a through the east of

the city at dusk towards the
 ornate mosque that contains
 Nasser's tomb.
 President Sadat's residence, a
 palatial two-storey villa not far
 from the pyramids at Giza, was
 under heavy guard. The
 section for the night in the
 shape of a Soviet-made T52
 tank, which ground up the tree-
 lined driveway just after three
 o'clock and positioned itself
 near the house, its muzzle
 pointed towards the street.
 Mr Sadat, who had been wait-
 ing for the night, the arrival of
 President Tito—a visit, which
 was cancelled today because of
 the death of the Yugoslav Prime
 Minister—flew back to Cairo on
 a military aircraft during the
 early evening. The develop-
 ments throughout the day must
 have been particularly distur-
 bing news for the President, and
 until yesterday seemed to be
 emerging as one of the Arab
 world's most popular and con-
 fident leaders.
 The street battles began this
 morning in the centre of Cairo
 where more than 3,000 people,
 many of them factory and lo-
 cated workers from the Cairo
 suburbs, tried to march down
 Kasr el Nil Street towards the
 People's Assembly. At the
 junction with Sherif Pasha
 Street, a crossroads dwarfed by
 a 14-storey hotel, a group of
 grey concrete, the riot police
 tried to stop them but came
 under such a barrage of rocks
 and bottles that several of
 them—armed with old Lee
 Enfield bolt-action rifles—
 immediately turned to fire live
 rounds into the air.
 This did not deter the crowds,
 who replied by shouting in uni-
 son: "We are dying of hunger
 now, so go ahead and shoot us,
 Sadat!"
 For almost two hours, the po-
 lice fired tear gas and
 attached to the barrels of their
 rifles, poured tear gas over the
 streets until every apartment
 block and office in the area was
 filled with a faint, blue acid
 smoke which forced the occupa-
 nts to enter their homes with
 damp cloth to stop themselves
 choking.
 The only ones to escape the
 effects were a hundred or so
 sewing girls from a decaying
 tenement above the road junction,
 who left their dimly lit
 sewing shops and ran from the
 windows and shut above
 the police. Then, without warn-
 ing, the police formed into
 lines and ran back to their
 tarpaulin-roofed lorries. The

vehicles promptly drove away
 towards the Nile and the crowd
 surged forward.
 Outside the Parliament build-
 ings, between 600 and 700
 demonstrators—some holding
 crudely drawn placards of
 workers demanding bread from
 the government—President Sadat
 moved towards Liberation
 Square just after 11 o'clock.
 But 200 riot police formed in
 three ranks across the street in-
 front of them and advanced up
 the middle of the street, their
 rifles pointed rhythmically at
 him, presumably intended to
 bolster courage in the ranks in
 the face of such an enormous
 crowd.
 One after another, young
 police officers wearing gas masks
 ran forward, kneeled on one knee
 and fired canisters into the
 mob, which was by now setting
 fire to advertisement hoardings
 and paper sellers' kiosks. The
 advancing thousands had at
 the front about 40 small
 children, some of whom could
 clearly be seen crying in the
 11 and 12-year-olds into a line
 but the police seemed un-
 deterred.
 One officer grabbed a riot
 gun and sent a gas canister
 snaking 300 feet into the air
 above the heads of the demon-
 strators. It landed on the
 balcony of a faded, five-storey
 apartment block to streams
 of delight from the crowd. At
 this, the police charged along
 the street, wielding clubs and
 shotguns over their heads.
 In other parts of the city,
 similar scenes were being
 enacted. On July 26 some
 crowds of young men hijacked
 and set fire to trolley buses
 and cars while near Al Azhar
 University a police squad,
 facing almost 4,000 demonstra-
 tors, opened fire with rifles,
 and sent a bullet into the front
 ranks.
 One bullet hit a small boy of
 about 10 who was wearing a
 long, blue ghutra, the tradi-
 tional Arab smock. He fell back-
 wards with his hands in the air
 and an Associated Press corres-
 pondent who was standing a
 few feet away and went to his
 aid, found that he was dead.
 At Giza, not far from Cairo's
 famous zoo, a crowd of more
 than 10,000 smashed shop fronts
 and pulled down railings and
 wires used to restrain the
 mobile anti-riot squad who on
 most occasions seemed to go
 to great lengths to avoid harm-
 ing civilians, turned up in
 lorries.

Continued on page 7, col 7

Mr Silkin adamant about his rights

By Marcel Berlins

By Marcel Berlins
Local Correspondent

Mr Silkin, Q.C., the Attorney General, warned the Court of Appeal yesterday that if it tried to overrule its decision on the same way as those of other ministers it would be sapping his independence.

Referring to the Laker, Tameside and television licence cases all recent examples of the court's holding ministers' decisions to be unlawful, Mr Silkin said it would be dangerously wrong to use its "stepping stones" to the present case, which involved the proposed boycott of postal services to South Africa.

Continuing his argument that the court should lift the temporary injunction imposed on Saturday on the postal workers' proposed ban, again emphasising his contention that the court's decision was not into his reasons for refusing to allow the action to be brought.

Mr Silkin said that in the Laker and similar cases the ministers in question had pursued their own policy within the collective responsibility of ministers. The decisions were the responsibility of all members of the Government.

The functions carried out by the court in the present case were not of that kind at all, he continued.

"The Attorney General has the loneliness of the long-distance runner. When he makes his decisions he has to accept complete responsibility for them. It is not a part of that part of the constitutional framework."

When ministers were appointed it was drilled into them by the Prime Minister of the day that they must not seek to evade to the Attorney General what decision he should take.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, who is sitting with Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Ormrod, commented that the Attorney General had to have considerable strength of mind.

"He has indeed", Mr Silkin replied. "But it will be all



Demolition halted: The police yesterday provided protection for the demolition plans reconsidered last Monday, but Mr John Movic, Attorney General, which would take the plans to the High Court. Other people at the meeting said attempts had been made

Demolition halted: The police yesterday provided protection for workers involved in the demolition of houses in St Agnes Place, Lambeth, London (above) which an architect report said could have been rehabilitated. The demolition was stopped later by a High Court injunction, which was issued by telephone (Robert Parker writes).

But by the time the injunction restraining the council from demolition until next Tuesday, had arrived 10 of the 12 houses in the row had been destroyed and several badly damaged. It had been known that an injunction was being sought.

The event drew angry Labour members of the council said the decision to begin demolition was taken in an underhand way. Part of the Labour group narrowly failed to get the demo-

tion plans reconsidered last Monday, but Mr John Moyle, a councillor, said yesterday that the plans would be discussed next Monday.

The council, which has 17,600 people on its waiting list for housing, wants to demolish St Agnes Place to connect two areas of open space. The full council will decide whether to demolish houses last July, and that decision was reaffirmed earlier this month.

But at the eleventh hour part of the Labour group wanted a consultation produced in a report by architects, the first survey made of the property, which said that all but three or four of the houses could be used for either long-term or short-term accommodation.

Mr George Dobry, QC, an authority on the law concerning demolition, is trying to bring a relator action through the

Attorney General, which would take the plans to the High Court. Mr Dobry is under instruction from Lambeth Community Law Centre, which has taken up the cases of some of the people involved in St Agnes Place. He successfully sought yesterday's injunction on the basis that Lambeth has 90 squatters in the houses, many of which have had work done to them. They have often been blamed for causing trouble, but a member of the Lambeth Council said that was a symptom of something, not the cause. What is at issue here is the shocking housing policy of the council.

Alderman David Stimpson, leader of the Labour-controlled council, said that the Labour group meeting last Monday because it was confidential. He said nothing deceitful or improper had been done.

Other people at the meeting said attempts had been made to have St Agnes Place discussed. Because the matter was not on the agenda a third majority was required to change standing orders to do so. The voting was 27 to 21, and the plans have been put on the agenda for next Monday's meeting. Mr Sneyd said that was not necessarily so, however.

The Law Centre tried yesterday to tell the demolition company that legal proceedings were being taken against Woolley, of the centre, said that a director of the company refused to accept a letter.

Between 7.30 and 7.45 am the assistant director of housing and demolition said that he was told that an injunction was being sought, he said.

About two hundred police

Continued on page 2, col 4

Mr Richard has Vorster approval for peace plan

Peace plan
From Nicholas Ashford
Cape Town, Jan 13

Mr Ivor Richard, chairman of the recessed Rhodesian settlement talks, today held a two-and-a-half hour meeting with Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, in which he appeared to have gained South African approval, if not open support, for Britain's latest proposals for a peaceful solution in Rhodesia.

Although neither Mr Richard nor Mr Vorster was prepared to disclose anything of substance about the talks, the British deputy seemed to have a confident mood and described the meeting as very useful.

He said Mr Vorster and

Union alleges 'whitewash' as NEC backs Andy Bevan appointment

By Our Political Staff

Labour's national executive committee was accused last night of "whitewashing" the dispute over the appointment of Mr Andrew ("Andy") Bevan, a Trotskyist, as the party's national youth officer. Mr Bevan was back at work in Transport House yesterday.

The accusation came from Mr Arthur Gell, secretary of the National Union of Labour Organizers (Nole), which has instructed all its 130 active members not to cooperate with Mr Bevan.

After a three-hour meeting yesterday, the executive approved a resolution by 18 votes to none, with three abstentions, stating that Mr Bevan's appointment was irrevocable, and asking him to

sidered the NLU points and has considered the possibility of arbitration but believes this raises great problems for both the NEA and for Nulo and offers no real chance of success".

It proposed a joint working party to report to the party's organization committee with "the objective of translating into satisfactory agreements the custom and practice which has prevailed in the new and which is the alleged basis of the present dispute".

Mr. Clare said last night that the NEC formula offered no solution. He was not sure whether his union would co-operate in a working party which is a tidying operation to put existing practice into a formal agreement.

salary is £4,000 a year, whereas the average agents' salary is £3,000.

When Mr. Clave met the national executive committee yesterday he repeated his union's demand that the job of national youth officer should be advertised again.

Mr. Clave said: 'His union would maintain its policy of non-cooperation with Mr. Bevan and expected all members to carry out the instruction. Among the members are Mr. Hayward, the party's general secretary, and Mr. Reginald Underhill, the national agent. After the NEC meeting Mr. Hayward said that in view of the NEC decision he would supervise and work with Mr. Bevan.

3 Gandhi ponents 7 unite

Jan 19—India's main
unist opposition par-
tals today on future
and a possible merger
infused party to contest
the December 1969
prize decision to hold
hi, the Prime Minister,
t after 19 months of
y rule.

osition meetings
at the Delhi home
oraji Desai, aged 20,
puty Prime Minister
released from deten-
y hours before Mrs
announcement. Her
meeting would con-
corruption charges
ters of Mrs Gandhi's
ngress Party enthus-
welcomed the election
th they believe they
handsomely. However,
a figures voiced mis-
er the decision. Mrs
to say whether the
y would be lifted.

Desai said today the
could take place under
gency "if they (the
y) utilize the
y only for violent
acts."

eged that Mrs Gandhi
posed the opposition
to defeat her. "She
opposition but not an
a to replace her," he
said.

osition groups trying
nted party, possibly
y Desai, are the Oppo-
sition Party, the Indian
Party, the Hindu Na-
tional Sangh, the Social-
ist and a number of inde-
pendent groups.

Mr. George Fernan-
des, Socialist Party leader
and Congresses, con-
sidered to overthrow the Gov-
ernment by force, said in a let-
ter his prison cell today
Socialists and other
would boycott the elec-
tions. "It will be utterly
for the opposition
to oblige Mrs Gandhi by
voting in the kind of
elections to have."

ing the elections a
said a boycott would
Mrs Gandhi the legiti-
macy of the govern-
ment is trying to secure
illegitimate means."

ter insight page, page 6

Leyland men rejecting deal

Rejecting deal

A £50m plan to give Leyland Cars' 100,000 manual workers the biggest fringe benefits in the country, in return for fewer strikes, is running into serious opposition on the shop floor. Workers at the Jaguar plant in Coventry rejected by 2,063 votes to 19 the package, which includes higher payments for sickness, redundancy and lay-offs. Employees at Triumph in Liverpool have already rejected it and shop stewards at Triumph in Coventry and at Cowley are recommending rejection. Page 17

England win Test series

The Madras crowd, putting the Lever affair out of their minds, gave England's cricketers a generous reception after England won the third Test match, and with it the series. India, with one man away injured, lost their last six wickets in an hour and a half and were all out for 83, their lowest total in a home Test. It is the first major overseas Test rubber England have won for six years. John Woodcock, page 11

Welcome from the Pope

The Pope has welcomed the Anglican-Roman Catholic agreement on authority and the papacy, as a sign of true fraternity and of hope for church reunion. In England, some hesitancy about the agreement was expressed by the Free Churches

Page 4

Torture of Basques

Señor Juan Maria Bandres, a Basque

Senior Juan Maria Bandres, a Basque lawyer, has told *The Times* that police torture and maltreatment in the Basque country, has not stopped since the death of General Franco. He said he had not, however, succeeded in bringing alleged police torturers to trial. Police repression appeared to be most severe against those favouring Basque autonomy

Page 6

Washington prepares to acclaim new President

Despite bitter cold, Washington is preparing a warm welcome for Mr. Jimmy Carter when he is sworn-in as thirty-ninth President of the United States outside the Capitol at noon today. He will then walk part of the way to the White House, where he will stand outdoors to review a two-hour parade, before finally taking possession of the presidential residence. Page 7

Tokyo Rose pardoned

On his last day in office, President Ford pardoned "Tokyo Rose," the Japanese-American woman who broadcasted anti-American propaganda during World War II.

pardoned "Tolgo Rose", the Japanese-American woman who broadcast from Tokyo during the Second World War to American servicemen in the Pacific. He also granted a measure of amnesty to some Vietnam war deserters. Page 7

Islands remain in Bill

The House of Commons decided by 189 votes to 170 (a government majority of 19) last night not to leave Orkney and Shetland out of the devolution Bill. The attempt to make a special arrangement for the islands was denounced as "mischievous sabotage" by the Scottish nationalists. **Parliamentary report, page 19**

Tories meet TUC

A secret meeting between members of the Shadow Cabinet and TUC leaders took place on Monday. The economy and related subjects were discussed, and the atmosphere was described as cordial and reasonable. Further meetings are likely. Page 2

European passport: Minister tells Commons

**select committee that new document will
deep lilac cover**

Unwanted home: The Government has decided against acquiring Menmore House, Buckinghamshire, the family home of Lord Rosebery, in lieu of death duties 4

New York: Further evidence shows that Howard Hughes, the eccentric millionaire, died undernourished, with decayed teeth, an ulcer and shrunken kidneys 7

Electricity up 6 pc from April

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent.

Electricity prices in England and Wales are likely to rise by about six per cent from April 1, with authorities in the preliminary stages of calculating a general tariff increase of about 5 per cent. On top of this a fuel cost adjustment of just under 1 per cent is expected.

British Gas is also due to

introduce a Government-imposed price rise in April. Although the Corporation is asking for details from the Government on how much additional revenue it will be required to find from its customers, it is generally thought that prices will have to rise by 10%.

Electricity consumers also face the prospect of another sharp rise in prices probably during the summer months once the size of an increase in power rates is decided.

The National Coal Board is expected to announce a new price structure in March or April but is still hoping that any improvement in productivity over the next few months may temper the electricity industry from increases of over 10 per cent.

The 5 and 7 cent rise in general

tariffs now planned in April for the industry will cover the increased cost of running the electricity network.

All the 12 electricity boards in England and Wales are expected to make a profit in the current financial year.

However, the level of profitability will not be sufficient to absorb the increased running costs caused by inflation during this year.

Mr. Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday laid a draft order before Parliament authorizing payment of £56.5m to the 10 loss-making boards compensating them for the inflation during the 1975-76 financial year. In the previous year compensation of £219m was paid.



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HOME NEWS

Conservatives hold secret talks with TUC leaders

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

Senior Conservative politicians met TUC leaders secretly on Monday to discuss the economy and related issues, it was learnt yesterday, and there are to be further meetings from time to time. It was agreed to make no public statement on the discussions.

Senior members of the Shadow Cabinet, including Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, met four of the TUC's representatives on the National Economic Development Council. The atmosphere was said to be cordial and reasonable.

Mrs Thatcher's first round of discussions with the unions marks the healing of the breach between the Conservatives and leaders of organized labour since contacts were ruptured by the Heath Government's handling of the miners' strike three years ago. Shadow ministers want to be able to assure the electorate that the TUC will cooperate if the Conservatives regain power.

Mrs Thatcher has no fear of Tory-union clash

By Our Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher last night declared her faith that the trade union movement will not obstruct or paralyse the Conservative Government. She told the Institute of Bankers in London: "Whatever some people may say, I do not believe that the trade unions would deliberately stand in the way of wealth-creating economic policies or the party that advocates them."

The unions contained millions of British people with minds of their own, who recognized the need to safeguard their future employment, she said.

They knew that unless a company or industry kept abreast of change, it would sooner or later become a victim of change; that if firms did not expand they would sooner or later decline; that if they relied on government

assistance to prop them up they were liable to fall all the more when the Government was forced to withdraw the prop to meet more urgent calls on its funds.

"Change," Mrs Thatcher continued, "is as necessary to a successful industrial economy as oxygen is to the bloodstream. But when it is too abrupt it can be socially damaging. Instead of frustrating change, which may only make its final consequences worse, government should try to smooth its progress and to alleviate the human suffering which can occur if the change is too great or too sudden."

"If government is seen to be active and successful in this role, trade unionists will have no reason to lose their confidence in the Government or to feel that the short-term unemployment consequences of change, while seeing the greater long-term benefits which change brings."

Two men cleared of blame for rail crash

A guard and a shunter employed by British Rail were cleared at Northampton Crown Court yesterday of endangering the safety of persons using the railway by failing to apply the brakes.

The prosecution had alleged that as a result of the men's failure 38 wagons and a guard's van broke away during shunting operations at sidings at the British Steel Corporation plant near Greton, Northamptonshire, on September 11, 1975. The wagons crashed into a goods train and Mr Sidney Hartsborne, aged 57, the driver, was killed.

Joseph McIntyre, aged 20, the shunter, of Sargent Road, Corby, Northamptonshire, and Trevor Duff, aged 24, a guard, of Milton Street, Long Easton, Northamptonshire, had pleaded not guilty.

Mr Philip Benham, assistant manager for British Rail at Corby, said: "McIntyre should never have been placed in charge of shunting. He had been doing the job for less than six weeks. He did not have his certificate of competence."

Press Council is asked to look into its ruling

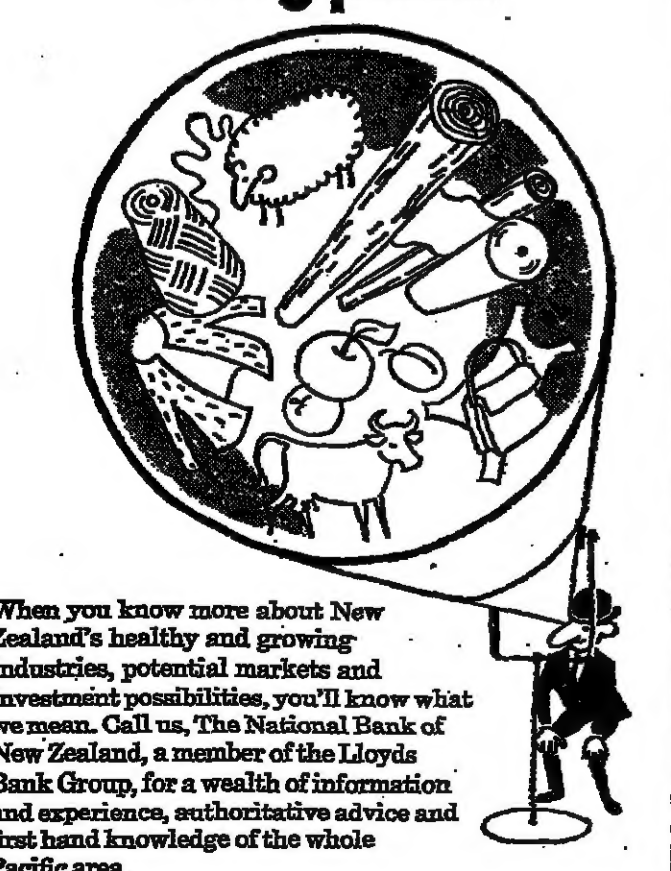
Mrs Colquhoun, Labour MP for Northampton North, wants the Press Council to investigate two of its adjudications. She said in a letter to the council yesterday that she also wanted it to check on the way the Daily Mail published an adjudication after a complaint by her of intrusion.

She wanted to see whether "the Press Council itself bears a large measure of blame for the hysterical hypocrisy of the Daily Mail" in its treatment of the adjudication.

Mrs Colquhoun, in a letter to The Times, published yesterday, said the council had issued two statements, the second "watered down" after threats of legal action from the Daily Mail.

She wanted the council to explain why the second statement carried an additional paragraph and to say "how far the Daily Mail, and their lawyers, were responsible for this new paragraph, which gives an open sesame to the intrusion of the private lives of public people." Letters, page 15

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TUC hold on nation 'a perversion of democracy'

By Our Political Staff

It was a perversion of democracy, the TUC and the union movement as a whole demand and to get a monopoly hold on so many areas of national life, Mr Nicholas Scott, Conservative MP for Chelsea, told his constituency association last night.

In appointments to the economic and social committee in Europe the entire representation was swallowed up by union nominees. The Wilson committee to inquire into the City of London ignored the Stock Exchange and contained no representative workpeople except those belonging to the TUC.

In 1977 the Chancellor of the Exchequer would once again recommend the level of personal taxation only after consultation with the TUC.

He continued: "The Guardian of the people's legal rights, the Attorney General, has brought into disrepute his high office over the TUC-led boycott against South Africa. Roy Hattersley has allowed his power as Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Affairs to be usurped by union insistence on what they think the price of a loaf of bread should be; and, in spite of Michael Foot's protestations to the contrary when he was forcing through his Employment Protection Bill, the printing presses were stopped last week because of union interference in the question of editorial content."

Unions congratulated: More than a hundred Labour backbenchers have signed a motion congratulating trade unionists for taking action against South Africa this week.

Plant breeders' victories may be shortlived

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

The success of plant breeders in raising food production through the creation of new varieties with higher yields, greater nutritional value and better disease resistance has also brought an unwelcome long-term danger called genetic erosion.

Describing how breeders are working harder than ever before to provide new strains, Professor J. G. Hawkes, Professor of Botany at Birmingham University explained to the Royal Society of Arts last night why attention should focus on the wider aspects of such developments.

Extremely clever methods have been devised to introduce new characteristics into a plant to increase its protein, vitamin and carbohydrate content, or to make it adaptable to changes in temperature and extremes of drought. The doubts come when

one looks at the source from which those characteristics are obtained.

Crop plants have evolved under domestication to such an extent that it is difficult to use them to create new varieties suitable to the diverse climatic conditions of the Soviet Union.

The results were astonishing in that great variation was found from the gene centres, that Dr Varley identified.

Concern arose a few years ago about genetic diversity of cultivated plants in the ancient crop centres when it became apparent that their numbers were diminishing. The seemingly inexhaustible gene pools were drying up.

The paradox is that the effect occurred with the first successes of plant agriculture, the "green revolution" to feed the starving millions in the underdeveloped countries.

Breeders were creating new varieties or selecting high-yielding lines among the mainly diverse materials in the gene centres. Such new varieties or selections began to

replace the older ones, generally because of their higher yield, or an increasing speed. Thus genetic diversity was being destroyed by the very varieties created from it.

A very wide range of diversity is being replaced with a few standard varieties, which although they may be suitable for present needs, may not be suitable for the future. Since the old genetic richness has been destroyed, there remains no diversity to use in breeding new varieties for the future.

In Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan it is difficult to find the older bread-wheat varieties although they were still frequent twenty years ago. With their disappearance went the old adaptive characteristics conferred by certain groups of genes.

Wild species are also being destroyed through the development of towns, roads and airports and the dumping of waste products.

Left-winger appointed aide to Mr Benn

By Our Political Staff

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, announced yesterday that he had appointed Mr Brian Sedgemoor, MP for Luton, West, and a leading member of the left-wing Tribune group, as his parliamentary private secretary.

The announcement was made after news had leaked that Mr Benn and Mr Callaghan might have been at odds over the appointment because the Prime Minister was withholding his approval until Mr Sedgemoor promised to support the Government on all occasions.

While Downing Street last night was denying suggestions that there had been any diffi-

culty and that the delay in the appointment was not unduly long, it is a fact that Mr Sedgemoor was first offered the job when Mr Benn's previous secretary, Mr Ashton, was promoted to the Whips' Office in November.

It is understood that the delay involved disagreement over what was thought to be a matter of principle. The argument revolved around whether the Prime Minister was imposing conditions involving hypothetical considerations. A man who accepted office could resign when government policy ceased to be acceptable. Mr Sedgemoor has accepted the job on that basis.



Aram Khachaturian rehearsing with the London Symphony Orchestra for a concert of his music at the Albert Hall tomorrow.

Compensation board's role in bullying award questioned

By Our Education

Correspondent

A dispute has arisen over whether the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board is the best body to deal with the results of school bullying.

The board decided this week to award £1,000 to Michael Leach, a London boy, who was partially blinded in a playground tussle over a bag of crisps in 1975. He lost a year of his studies.

Mr Rick Rogers, editor of Where, the magazine published by the Advisory Centre for Education, said: "It could be a dangerous precedent to use the board to get compensation for bullying."

to take civil action and sue the authority for compensation. Perhaps local authorities should set aside specific funds for children who are victims of bullying or corporal punishment to compensate for mental as well as physical injuries.

"Children should be protected as much as possible from bullying but bullies should not be treated as criminals. The prolonged proceedings of the board do nothing to cure the bully or to reduce the incidence of bullying."

Mr Donald Cressin, headmaster of Kingsdale School, Albury Park, Dulwich, the comprehensive school at which the incident took place, said that he did not think any board could

assess the mental damage caused by the fear of being bullied, which was often much worse than the physical results.

He said Michael Leach, then aged about 17, had been attacked by two boys aged 15 or 16. It was an isolated incident and was not terrorisation over some time. It did not therefore fit his definition of bullying.

Because it was referred to the board, the incident had resulted in three separate reports of unfortunate publicity. The public could be forgiven if they thought there had been three separate incidents. The school's reputation had suffered unjustly.

Building plan in Wordsworth village opposed

From John Chartres

Grasmere A "village society" is being formed in Grasmere, Cumbria, to fight proposals to build 14 houses beside the churchyard where Wordsworth is buried.

Because of the strength of local feeling, the Lake District National Park Special Planning Board has called a public meeting for next month to discuss a planning application by a development company to build houses behind the churchyard.

Opposition to the scheme is being led by the Rev Richard Bevan, and Mrs Isabel James, Cumbria county councillor. In a joint statement they describe Grasmere, where Wordsworth lived for 50 years, as "not just any place, but special and held very dear in the hearts and minds of people all over the world."

Mr Bevan said he understood that the plan was to build 14 expensive houses, several three storeys high, which were likely to be well beyond the pockets of local people, so that many of them would probably become second homes.

The developers' plan, however, includes preserving the facade of the Rectory Hotel, which has become an eyesore since it closed six years ago, and turning the building into five flats and three shops. Opinion against the proposal is by no means unanimous in the village.

The reactor said yesterday: "Speculative building and sales of older property beyond the grasp of local people are already blighting small communities all over Lakeland." He said 60 people had agreed to join the proposed village society, and estimated that a million people a year visit Wordsworth's grave.

London housing demolition halted by injunction

Continued from page 1

Officers were present and the road was closed. Demolition with huge iron balls swung from cranes started just before 9 am. A girl aged 19 ran in between the crane and a house that was being battered. Falling debris narrowly missed her and she was pulled away by police officers. Three men also got on to roofs only a few feet from the swinging iron balls.

News of the injunction reached St Agnes Place at 10.50 am. Commander Flynn, who was in charge of the police, and housing officials agreed to stop demolition until it was confirmed. When that was done, workmen made the houses safe, and they and the police left.

Commander Flynn said he was unhappy about the way the police had been involved. "It is a very difficult job for us to do, and it hardly helps our reputation. We have had to come in and out of here several times. It is not clear what is going on, and my men are confused and unhappy about their role."

Report withheld: The contents of a report on squatting, commissioned by the Department of the Environment and completed last August but never published, were released by the Campaign Against a Criminal Trespass

Law in London yesterday (Diana Geddes writes). The department acknowledged that it had had the report since late summer.

The campaign said it believed the report was withheld because it gave a different picture from that required by the Government to press through the Criminal Trespass Bill. That measure, which begins its committee stage in the Lords today, was aimed at suppressing industrial action through occupation of buildings, "work-ins" and the like.

The report was commissioned by the department in October, 1974, from the Institute of Community Studies, an independent research foundation. It is based on a survey of 160 squatters in London boroughs and shows that three quarters of the houses occupied were either awaiting demolition or rehabilitation. Nearly two thirds had been empty for more than a year.

The survey found no evidence that squatters occupied property that was already lived in. Two-thirds of the squatters had lived in London before squatting, and only five per cent came from outside the United Kingdom. Fewer than a quarter of the male squatters were under 25.

The report opposes the introduction of criminal sanctions against squatters.

Hearing held on deportation plan

A Home Office advisory committee heard representations yesterday from Mr Mark Hosenball, an American journalist working in London, who faces deportation over allegations that he obtained for

publication information harmful to British security.

Mr Hosenball has decided not to comment on the proceedings. The hearing is expected to finish today after further witnesses have been heard.

Deep lilac EEC passport

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

"Deep lilac" is the Foreign Office description of the colour of the new European passport which will be issued to British citizens in a few years' time, if agreement, now believed to be close, is reached in the Council of Ministers of the EEC.

That information was given to the House of Commons Legislation Committee yesterday by Dr Owen, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, when he was cross-examined by MPs about the progress being made towards an agreement on a cover for the document.

The minister added that the inside of the document would remain the same. It would still contain the names of the British monarch, the Queen, and the Secretary of State, the Principal Secretary of State, addressed to "those whom it may concern" to let the holder pass freely without let or hindrance. But on the cover would be the name of the country at the top, then the royal Arms, followed by the words "European Economic Community".

What irked some members of the select committee was Dr Owen's assertion that there was no parliamentary procedure "strictly or legally necessary" since the issue of the document was by royal prerogative, and that was submitted in the European Communities Act, under which the United Kingdom became part of the EEC.

But there was still one obstacle before agreement could be reached in Brussels. The Germans were insisting that the German language should be used inside all the European passports as well as French. The Government was hoping to persuade them to accept the formula that the other eight states had agreed.



Professor Rose: Political economy a Scots invention.

Policy study centre is established

By a Staff Reporter

Strathclyde University will announce today the foundation of a Centre for the Study of Public Policy.

The aim is to make available to decision-makers the fruits of advanced academic thought on such issues as devolution, national solvency and the political and economic difficulties induced by several, overlapping tiers of government.

The moving spirit behind the centre is Professor Richard Rose, head of the department of politics at Strathclyde. He commented yesterday that many of the changes made by successive governments over the past years on the grounds of greater efficiency had failed because policy-makers had been faced with unexpected, unprecedented, political difficulties.

The centre would organize conferences and seminars, and publish occasional papers. Professor Rose recalled that the science of political economy was a Scottish invention.

Several specific ventures have been commissioned at the Strathclyde centre. A four-year project on the political structure of the United Kingdom, using £30,702 from the Social Science Research Council, will compare the systems of government in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and their relationships with Westminster and Whitehall.

The Volkswagen Foundation of West Germany has granted £35,325 for an international study of the contemporary situation upon government in Britain, continental Europe and Scandinavia. Of especial interest at the moment is a research project designed to answer the question: "Can government go bankrupt?"

84 children tested after accident in laboratory

Eighty-four children taken to hospital for yesterday afternoon an accident at a laboratory at Shire, Houghton-le-Spring, Ty. West. It is believed a thermometer in an oven laboratory exploded an off mercury vapours.

The school authorities claim that the children go to hospital as a precaution. They were taken to hospitals in Sunderland, in Gateshead by 20 ambulance and a bus.

One of the pupils is going into hospital today-kidney complaint. The Queen Elizabeth pit, Gateshead, said children had been admitted about 13. Their pressure and pulses had been tested and they had had examinations before allowed home.

George Ince sue police chief

Sir John Nightingale, Constable of Essex, as of his minor officers, be sued for damages by Ince, who is serving a prison sentence for his £400,000 silver bullion five years ago.

Mr Ince is suing the officers for alleged neglect and wrongful prosecution. His account, as a second of the Barn Restaurant, at Braintree, Essex, in

Dismissal of a worker upheld. Mr Clifford Derbyshire Birmingham car works was dismissed after alleged union restrictions caused in production, has lost factory appeal against

Minister conference over fireworks. Mr Fraser, Minister of for Prices and Consumer Affairs, yesterday read the Government's approach to fireworks when he had a private in London with the Campaign for Fireworks.

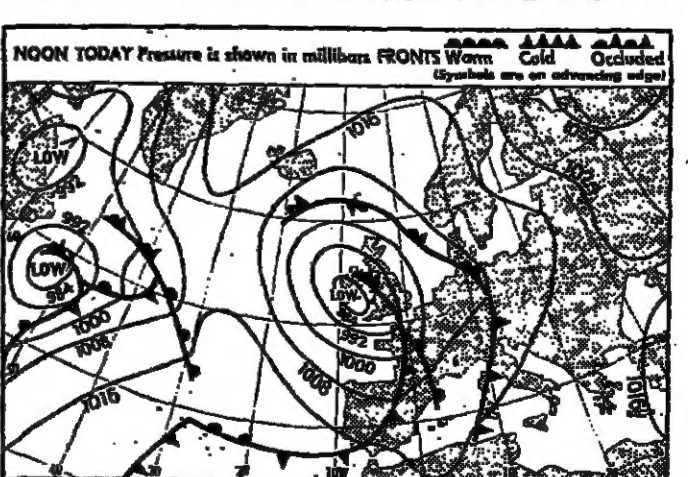
He said that in the future there would be phasing down of fireworks. (Our Correspondent writes)

Rate-case widely freed from jail. Mrs Elsie Curriel, aged a doctor of Reddish, Stock who was jailed earlier week for non-payment of rates was freed yesterday after family had raised enough money to pay the arrears.

She was committed by S port magistrates for two months when she was taken to by the local council for payment £280 rates due back to 1972.

Ban on 'Troops On'. The Government has refused permission for the 'Troops Movement to hold a rally Trafalgar Square this week in spite of the temporary closure of a five-year ban on rallies in the square November.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 5:55 am	Sun sets: 4:29 pm
Moon rises: 6:51 pm	Moon sets: 7:47 pm

First Quarter: January 27

Lighting up: 4:59 pm to 7:24 pm

High water: London Bridge, 2.2 (21.3m) (24.9%) 2.27m (24.9%) (21.3%)
Aronmouth, 7.41 am (23.2m) (45.5%) 8.1 pm (23.6m) (45.5%)
Low water: London Bridge, 1.2 (20.1m) (21.3%)
Aronmouth, 11:45 pm 7.9m (24.9%) (21.3%)
Hull, 6.36 am (24.2m) (6.4%) 11:47 pm 7.6m (24.9%) (21.3%)
Liverpool, 1:46 pm 9.7m (31.8%)

Central S England, W Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind S freshening; max temp 7° to 8°C (43° to 46°F).

SW England, Wales, N Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind S on hills, brighter at times later; wind S strengthening, then SW freshening; temp 5° to 8°C (42° to 46°F).

NW England, Lake District, Scotland, N Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind SE, then S; temp 5° to 8°C (43° to 46°F).

Central N and NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, NE Scotland, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain or sleet, snow on hills; wind SE, strengthening; max temp 4° to 5°C (41° to 45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly cloudy, rather calm.

A complex depression will intensify off NW Ireland.

London, East Anglia, E Midlands, E and SE England: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind S, then S freshening; max temp 7° to 8°C (43° to 46°F).

Instead of advertising.

HOME NEWS

Mrs Williams seeks to change powers of Schools Council

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Big changes in the powers and composition of the Schools Council are recommended by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in a letter to Sir Alexander Smith, the council's chairman.

She wants the governing council of 86 members to be reduced, possibly to below 50. It should have more lay members, including individuals elected for their experience and qualifications rather than as representatives of organizations, and fewer teachers.

She recommends that the council should no longer have freedom to deploy its resources as it wishes. There should be more direct consultations between the council, the Secretary of State and the local authorities about broad priorities for the council's programme of work.

The Secretary of State's own representation on the council, through two nominees sitting as equal partners with the other members, does not reflect the minister's overall responsibility for the education service, Mrs Williams says.

Sir Alexander said yesterday that the council, which was set up in 1964 to promote the curriculum, must retain its autonomy.

He added: "I can see the growth of a national policy on education and of a framework

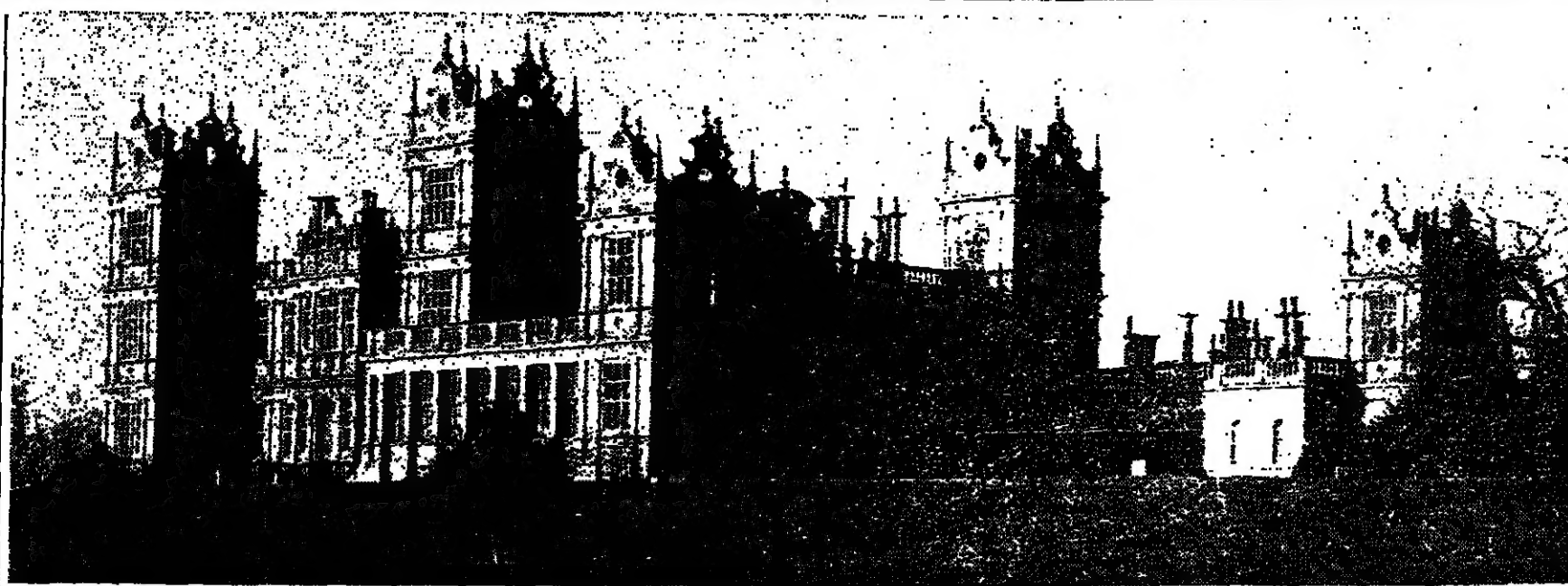
of broad guidelines within which the council can work. If Mrs Williams means something more specific, then it will not succeed."

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, which has 17 representatives on the governing council, said that if Mrs Williams was not careful she would destroy the Schools Council. But, he added, perhaps that was what Mrs Williams and her civil servants really intended.

Last November a select parliamentary committee recommended that there should be more lay participation on the council. Last week the council announced that a working group would review its role and constitution and report back by July.

Cuts opposed: Proposed education cuts by Buckinghamshire County Council will be opposed by parents and should be reconsidered, Mr Henry Closs, secretary of the Council for Educational Advance, a leading education pressure group, said yesterday in a letter to Mr Roy Harding, the county's chief education officer (the Press Association reports).

The council's proposals include closure of all five of its nursery schools, together with two teachers' centres. Mr Closs said the cuts would harm children's basic education and would be opposed by parents prepared to make sacrifices to avoid them.



Mentmore for sale: The Department of the Environment has decided not to acquire Mentmore House (above) in Buckinghamshire (Penny Symon writes). The imposing Victorian mansion, the family home of Lord Rosebery, contains one of the finest collections of eighteenth-century French furniture in Britain.

Most of the contents of the house, which was built between 1852 and 1854 by Sir Joseph Paxton, who designed the Crystal Palace, will be sold at auction at the end of May, and the house will be put on the open market.

The sixth Lord Rosebery died in 1974, and his heir, who lives in Scotland, was faced with enormous death duties. He offered the house and its

contents to the Government in lieu, but the Department of the Environment said yesterday that it would have cost about £2m to buy and the upkeep would have been too much of a liability. In present economic circumstances such an outlay could not be justified, it was felt.

Lord Rosebery said yesterday that for legal reasons it was necessary for the sale to be completed, and the death duties paid, within three years of his father's death. The time would be up at the end of May, therefore Sotheby's were extremely busy at the house preparing the sale catalogues.

"I am sorry that the Government did not feel able to take over the house, but I can understand that they thought the upkeep would be too expensive", he said. "We pay

several thousand pounds a year to rent fire and burglar alarms alone, so one can see the difficulty they would be in."

"My mother, who lives at Mentmore now, has bought a house in Aylesbury, and I do not live there myself. But I am sure that many people will be sorry to see the contents sold."

There are some fine pieces of French furniture, including a desk by Louis XV's finance minister, and another that was owned by Augustus the Strong, the King of Saxony who built up the Dresden collection of pictures. In the great hall there is a chimneypiece in black and white marble from the house of Rubens in Antwerp. The panelling in the dining room was brought from the Hôtel de Villars in Paris.

The house is also remarkable, for its date, as it has hot water heating and artificial ventilation throughout. Sotheby's said the sale of Mentmore and its contents would be the most important house sale so far this century, and the contents should fetch about £3m.

Lord Rosebery said the house was very large indeed, really more like a museum. He thought foreign interests might be keen to purchase it. Mr Marcus Binney, chairman of Save Britain's Heritage, which has been campaigning for Mentmore to go to the nation, said the Government's delay in deciding whether to acquire it had meant that it was too late for any other solution to be devised. It would have been an ideal place for day excursions from London.

Heathro get 'Euro terminal' cost of £

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The British Airport is to build, at a cost of a "Euro terminal", a new airport, Long which all services cities on the Continent. It will be the terminals one and are used respectively Airways and foreign short-haul services.

The Euro terminal open in 1979. It initially to meet the needs of the London bridge established Airways and Air France European air service a "shuttle" between and Amsterdam are planned to make.

Moving walkways a new terminal to test and two. Work is a basin at the end of a square metres and a baggage check-in, a shop, a buffet and a waiting room.

Passengers who at the new terminal their ticket for the craft, regardless of line, and without the present, to change terminal to another.

Pope praises churches' agreement on authority

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 19

The Pope at his audience today praised the work of the joint Anglican-Roman Catholic commission on authority in the Christian Church, which culminated in the agreement published this morning.

He spoke in uncharacteristic confident tones of an atmosphere of "true fraternity" in recent talks with other churches and of the "hope which does not disappoint" of reunification.

The Pope referred to the Orthodox churches as well as Anglicans and Protestants. Of the published agreement, he said there was "a meeting of minds" and he was clearly happy about the degree of recognition contained in the document for the special place of the papacy in the concept of diversity in unity.

He saw the role of "the see of Peter as a peculiar form of service for the unity of the Church."

In describing the extent of unity reached so far, the Pope pointed to certain limits: Roman Catholics were already united through baptism with the Orthodox, the Anglicans, and the Protestants. But that was only a point of departure on the way to complete unity.

On that point, he said that common Masses and Communion services should not be celebrated until full unity had been reached.

In what appeared to be an indirect reference to the agreement prepared by the joint commission, the Pope told his audience: "Our feeling of hope is also based and sustained by the favourable results reached in the search for unity among Christians. In fact a new atmosphere has been established and the spirit of true fraternity is becoming constantly more solid and fruitful."

Vatican City, Jan 19.—The Vatican Press Office said today that the joint commission's document had been released and the commission's authority, but with permission from the Anglican and Roman Catholic authorities.

The intention was to stimulate responses from theologians in the two churches.—Reuters.

Episcopacy remains obstacle for many

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Anglican-Roman Catholic agreement on authority and the papacy, announced yesterday, might complicate attempts to achieve Christian unity in Britain, according to Free Church Comments on the agreement.

Dr John Huxtable, secretary of the interdenominational Churches' Unity Commission and a former general secretary of the United Reformed Church, welcomed the friendly tone of relations between the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Commission which had produced the agreement.

"Free Churchmen will naturally applaud this increased cordiality," he said. "They will, however, be left wondering whether the role of the bishop or ought to carry the weight that is put on it; and they will ask whether the hierarchical structure downwards from, or upwards to, the Bishop of Rome is really an ideal pattern for the Church."

The agreement had thrown into high relief one of the main issues facing the English churches in the present talks towards a national Christian church in its view.

The matter was further emphasized in a remark made by Mr Alan Clark, co-chairman of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Theological Commission, at Tuesday's press conference at Lambeth Palace.

Mr Clark said the Roman Catholic Church would run a mile from a proposal to national church for England in view of the dangers of nationalism. National churches had learned by experience the difficulties of such a situation, which was why an international dimension to Christian unity was so important.

The Churches' Unity Commission, to which all the main English denominations belong, with the exception of the Orthodox, is seeking agreement to 10 propositions that would form the basis of agreement for one united church.

The role of bishops has emerged as a big stumbling block in the relations of some churches with Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, and the Free Churches are expecting difficulties on that point if they are not prepared to adopt some form of episcopacy in their own structures. "They have traditionally

been divided from churches such as the Church of England by their stand against episcopacy."

The Anglican-Roman Catholic statement is amplified in a separate document issued today by two members of the international commission, Professor Henry Chadwick, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (Anglican), and the Rev Edward Yarnold, 55, senior canon at Campion Hall, Oxford (Roman Catholic).

Discussing Anglican objections to traditional Roman Catholic thinking on the papacy, they argue that the "immediate universal jurisdiction" of the Pope is objected to on practical rather than theoretical grounds. Theoretically the Pope's jurisdiction is used only to strengthen the unity of the church and the position of a local bishop in his church. They point out that the exercise of that immediate jurisdiction is even rarer than the exercise of papal infallibility.

"Much more frequently felt in the modern church, and therefore much more likely to cause friction, is the exercise of indirect authority, through the frequent issue of directives concerning such subjects as the celebration of the liturgy, the training of the clergy, etc.", they say.

"Roman Catholic administration has become much more centralized even in the past hundred years. The two theologians point out that in a reunited Church the Anglican Commission could be left in charge of its own discipline and canon law, on the model of Greek Uniate Catholic churches, which traditionally follow Orthodox customs while remaining in communion with Rome."

The Pope, they say, acts as universal primate and as patriarch of the Latin church of the West. The Anglican Commission could become a patriarchate in full communion with Rome so that any intervention in the affairs of an Anglican diocese would be made by the Anglican patriarch—presumably the Archbishop of Canterbury—and only rarely by the Pope himself.

Anglican difficulties about papal infallibility, expressed in yesterday's agreed statement, are, in the opinion of these two theologians, "certainly not beyond the range of hopes."

Bill seeks to ease tax on profitsharing

By Our Political Correspondent

Tax disadvantages that act as a deterrent to the extension of workers' profit-sharing schemes would be largely removed by a private member's Bill, introduced by Mr Julian Ridsdale, Conservative MP for Harwich, which all-party support, which comes up for second reading in the Commons tomorrow.

He said yesterday: "I seek to build upon the existing provision whereby companies obtain corporation tax relief on employees' bonuses, whether paid in shares or cash form profits."

"This means that the state already funds just over half the cost of profit-sharing, but the aim is that employees themselves suffer income tax on their bonuses, either on an earnings or a receipts basis."

"The Bill proposes to substitute, for the present charge to income tax, a provision that, if held for five years, shares will be liable only for capital gains tax."

He explained that bonuses paid in shares to a worker are subject to income tax if he undertakes to hold them for five years he would be paying about 30 per cent in income tax, instead of 44 per cent or more.

To guard against excessive losses to the revenue Mr Ridsdale proposes that companies should not be able to set aside more than a tenth of their pre-tax profits for share-bonus schemes. No individual would be allocated more than £1,000 worth of shares a year. The scheme would be entirely voluntary.

Woman died from 'strict diet'

Miss Audrey Rickert, aged 55, died from malnutrition due to a strict diet, Mr Anthony Rothera, the coroner, was told at a Nottingham inquest yesterday.

Miss Rickert, of Parrepoint Road, West Bridgford, ate only yogurt, special bread, raw carrots and an occasional egg, it was stated. The coroner said she had suffered from anorexia

Britain in Europe 3: Common agricultural policy is anything but simple
Less good for farmer, less bad for consumer

By Roger Berthoud

Nothing is simple about the EEC's common agricultural policy (CAP), but one thing can perhaps safely be said: it has so far turned out to be less good than expected for the British farmer and less bad than expected for the British consumer.

Several factors have combined to confound expectations. The first was the dramatic rise in world food prices in 1973 and 1974, the first two years of British membership. Thanks to EEC membership, cereals and sugar in particular were for a period cheaper than they would otherwise have been.

Then there was, and still is, high inflation. That has profoundly affected prices of all foods, whether they are subject to CAP prices or not. It has dwarfed the impact of the transitional arrangements in the Treaty of Accession, under which British producer prices have been aligned progressively with those of the Six, with the result that two increases due to CAP have been lost.

On the other hand, as we shall see, stands out as an identifiable EEC phenomenon. A third factor has been the poor weather of the past two crop years, which has reduced British food production in a way not attributable to the EEC.

Finally, and most important, there has been the fall in the value of sterling. Combined with fluctuations in other EEC currencies, that has threatened one of the main tenants of the CAP: free movement of agri-

cultural produce at common producer prices. A form of corrective mechanism had to be invented to ensure that farmers got the same return for their goods wherever they sold them.

For a country with a depreciating currency, such as Britain, such "monetary compensatory amounts" are a subsidy on imports and as a charge on exports, which are relatively small.

The effect has been to shield the British consumer from the true price of EEC imports, at a present cost to the EEC budget of £1.5m a day, representing the gap between the real value of the pound and the artificial exchange rate, known as the green pound.

That is not pure gain. A deprecating pound would have pushed up food prices in or out of the EEC. For the British farmer, the effect has been to hold down his prices by allowing in competing imports from the EEC at artificially low prices. The normal effect of a drop in sterling's value would be to increase the cost of imports, making British produce more competitive and enabling farmers to increase prices.

When Britain joined the EEC British agriculture moved from an essentially free market system open to economic forces, though with some import levies, to a system involving manager under the main products. Under the old system the market price was to be free, but with a guaranteed price for the farmer, any shortfall being

made good by a "deficiency payment" or direct subsidy.

Under the EEC system the market price is guaranteed at a level fixed periodically in Brussels. That level is protected by levies on any cheaper imports, and subsidies are used to bring EEC exports down to or below world levels.

If the market price falls below the EEC or intervention price the farmer can sell direct to an intervention board, based in Britain at Reading, whose local representative would tell him where to deliver the produce. Theoretically the intervention board would sell it later when prices had risen, or dispose of it on world markets.

In practice the generally high level of prices has ensured that little British produce, only some butter and skimmed milk powder, and very little beef, has been disposed of in that way.

Much remains unchanged. There is still an annual review, now only of the economic condition and prospects of the industry. The guaranteed price of potatoes, sheepmeat and wool remains within the Government's competence. But prices for other main commodities, including milk, come under the EEC's annual price-fixing.

Traditionally the British farmer has made his money chiefly from liquid milk delivered at subsidised rates to the doorstep, leaving butter mainly to the New Zealanders or to dumped surpluses from the Continent.

On the Continent, a lot of milk surplus products, against a tight budget, and the main income.

Inconceivable the been the main cause of the increase in the price of milk in Britain, from about 10p in 1972 to 40p in 1974, and it is likely to bring it to 60p.

Almost equally damaging effect for the pig farmer and but not yet for the sheep farmer, present levels of subsidies. For complex reasons, the price of piglets is higher than that of sheep, and the price of sheep is higher than that of piglets.

For other main products, it is hard to pinpoint any change so far, principally from meat. The three-year import tariff, it is thought, has had little effect on the price of beef.

Cereals have been by high world prices, weather in Europe. As the EEC import levy is to make little difference to prices.

The future impact of CAP will depend on forms likely to be used and costs to be met, partly on the variable in the present on levels, and partly on the price of the foreign market. Things are not better for the farmer.

To be continued

'EEC and devolution could correct centralization'

By a Staff Reporter

Britain is among the most centralized countries in the EEC. Membership of the commission, as well as devolution, could help to correct that, Dr Owen, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told the London Europe Society yesterday.

"In Britain today quite wrongly, too many people identify the EEC with centralization and bureaucracy, an association for which there is not only no evidence, but such evidence as there is points in the opposite direction."

The evolution of the EEC has already started to move decisively from Common Market to Community in the fullest and richest sense of the word "community."

That had happened partly because there was in many

member states a strong underlying sympathy towards any critique of centralized bureaucracy. Accompanying that was a rediscovery and highlighting of regional culture, a suspicion of bigness and size, and an increasingly vocal demand for greater involvement and participation in some specific parts of the decision-making process, particularly at the place of work.

Dr Owen thought there was in the Community a predisposition towards decentralization rather than a structural bias towards centralization. He conceded that the European Commission, which employed a mere 10,000 civil servants, about as many as the Department of Industry, could be a focus for the acceleration of centralized power.

Britain ready to act alone on fishery conservation

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Britain will act alone if it cannot get EEC agreement within five weeks to fishery conservation measures in the waters around the United Kingdom up to the 200-mile limit.

Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, stated that yesterday at a meeting of the trade and industry subcommittee investigating fisheries.

Mr Hamish Watt, Scottish National Party MP for Banffshire, asked Mr Silkin whether his department had an indication that past quotas had been dangerously high and how long they expected that that could continue without spilling stocks to a point of no return.

Mr Silkin replied: "I would have thought it necessary to get conservation measures work-

ing within four or five

Mr Neville Trotter, Conservative MP for Tynemouth, whether the Government was prepared to act alone.

Mr Silkin replied: "Yes."

Mr Silkin told reporters that what happened depended on the response of European countries.

Mr Silkin was to be sided at a meeting of agriculture ministers, which was expected to be fishery conservation.

The meeting was on yesterday. But Mr Silkin take a strong line on the issue at the next foreign ministers meeting on February 3.

EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION ACT

Two further important provisions come into force on 1 February

The Employment Protection Act provides protection and job security for everyone who is employed, including certain part-time workers.

Two further provisions of the Act come into force on 1 February.

Guarantee Payments

An employee who loses a complete day's work through short-time or lay-off—but not because of an industrial dispute—is entitled to be paid the normal day's earnings up to a maximum of £6 per day for five days in any quarter. Most employees will qualify, including those working 16 hours or more per week with four weeks' continuous employment or 8 hours or more per week with five years' continuous employment.

DE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Part-time Workers

From 1 February many more part-time workers will be entitled to the same individual rights and job security as full-time employees. Those employed for 16 hours or more per week will be able to qualify if, or as soon as, they have completed the necessary period of continuous employment for the individual right concerned. Those working for 8 hours or more per week will qualify if, or as soon as, they have completed five years' continuous employment.

For full details of Guarantee Payments and extension of individual rights to part-time workers, call in at your nearest Unemployment Benefit Office, Employment Office or Jobcentre.

EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION ACT

A better working life for everyone.

Report on drug prescription given welcome

The Government's desire to limit the National Health Service's drug bill was reflected yesterday in its response to a report on the Prescription Pricing Authority, which prices all NHS prescriptions so that chemists can be paid.

The report recommends that the authority's service should be expanded to give details of prescribing patterns to doctors, allowing them to compare with others. It would also give more information on the use of drugs generally to the Department of Health and Social Security, the Committee on Safety of Medicines and the pharmaceutical industry.

Welcoming the report yesterday, Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said it should help the authority to speed the settlement of chemists' accounts, and achieve a better flow of information on drug use and prescribing practice.

The inquiry was conducted by Mr R. I. Tricker, director of the Oxford Centre for Management Studies.

Inquiry into the Prescription Pricing Authority (Department of Health and Social Security, £2).

'Loyalist' and Catholic threats to Powell seat

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

A new threat has emerged to the political future of Mr Enoch Powell, the United Ulster Unionist MP for Down South, whose hold over the seat at the next election has been called into question because of his unpopularity among many hard-line Protestants.

A campaign is gathering momentum in and outside the religiously mixed constituency for the two main Roman Catholic groupings, the Republican Clubs and the Social Democratic and Labour Party, to field a single candidate against him. It is argued that at the October, 1974, poll such a move would have brought them within 1,240 votes of his majority, which was lower than had been expected.

Supporters of the scheme point to the electoral pact in Fermanagh and South Tyrone that enabled the present MP, Mr Frank Maguire, the Independent Republican, to oust Mr Harry West, then the "loyalist" member, by a narrow majority.

Mr Maguire's selection was achieved after intensive bargaining between Roman Catholic groups in the district.

The plan has been aired in the correspondence columns of the *Irish News*. The Roman Catholic-owned daily newspaper yesterday supported the campaign in an editorial that emphasized the local opposition to his views on race.

Although Mr Powell has been nominated as candidate for the next election by the local Official Unionist party, he is not yet guaranteed the crucial endorsement of the loyalist coalition. That is near to collapse because of differences over administrative devolution.

One party in the coalition, the United Ulster Unionist Movement, has nominated Mr Cecil Harvey, a popular businessman and its chief whip at the convention, to contest the UUUC endorsement against Mr Powell.

Mr Ernest Baird, leader of the movement, and a deputy leader of the coalition, said last night: "Mr Powell's views are increasingly out of step with the main stream of loyalist opinion, particularly his stated refusal to push for proper devolved government here. There is strong pressure on the Protestant side to see that some one stands against him."

Advisory bod on port pilotage set up

By Our Shipping Correspondent

The Government has drawn proposals for a port pilotage board and local area authorities, in the opposition from pilots' Trinity House.

Instead an advisory committee has been established. Dr Denis Rebbeck, former member of Her Majesty's Treasury, will proceed to meet the pilots' representatives. It will contain representatives of pilots, shipowners, House and port authorities.

Trinity House last night came to the committee, and clear that it would retain the present structure which some ports have a very pilotage, in others not, and in which about half the rest by local bodies. I House said a central pilotage board would be uneconomical, likely to cause disruptive upheaval and not the real needs of pilotage.

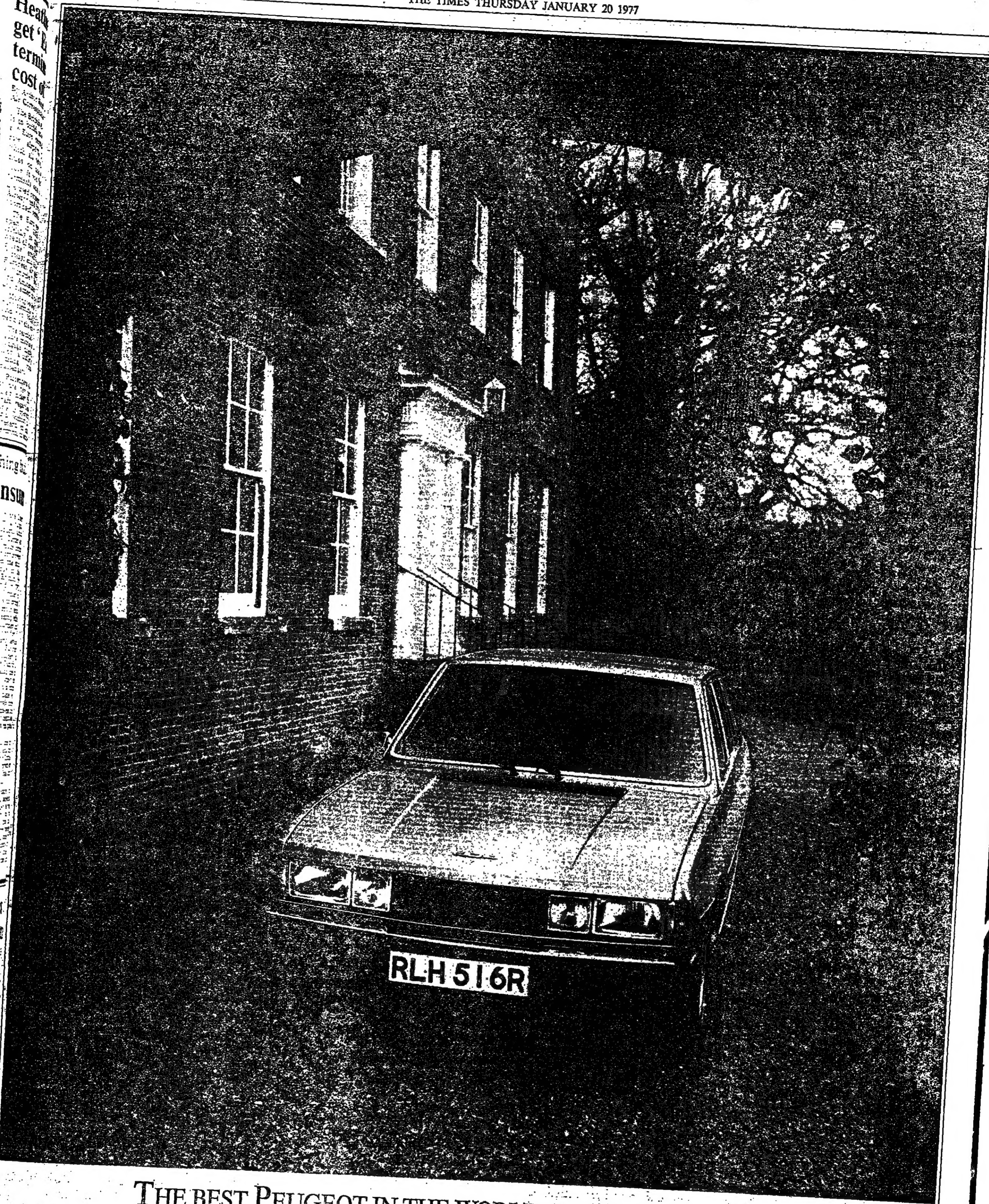
There have been complaints that the pilotage service, which uses 1,600 self-employed men, is unnecessarily inflated and expensive.

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WEST EUROPE

Mr Tugendhat names Conservative for Brussels political post

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 19

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Britain's second European commissioner, has appointed Mr Dermot Gleeson, at present the head of the home affairs section of the Conservative Party's research department, to one of the top posts in his private office of cabinet.

Still only in his late twenties, Mr Gleeson will be entrusted with "special responsibility for political matters". Among his duties will be to write Mr Tugendhat's speeches and draft answers to questions from the European Parliament. He will also be expected to keep his master in touch with political developments in Britain.

Each of the 13 commissioners has a cabinet—an institution more familiar to French than to British practice—and appointments to it are his private prerogative. Usually up to about six in number, the members of a cabinet are generally of the same nationality as the commissioner.

If a commissioner is absent for some reason, his *chef de cabinet* acts in his stead at the weekly meeting of the Commission. This is usually held on a Wednesday at the Berlaymont headquarters in Brussels and is conducted much in the manner of the Cabinet meeting of a national government.

Mr Tugendhat still has one more vacancy to fill in his cabinet and is looking for someone with in-depth knowledge of EEC policy which is his main responsibility. Mr Roy Jenkins, the Commission's president and aspirant Prime Minister of Europe, has completed appointments to his own cabinet.

Its members are Mr Crispin Tickell (chief), Mr Michael Emerson, Mr Hayden Phillips,

Mr Graham Avery, Mr Etienne Reuter (a Luxembourg) and Herr Klaus Ebermann. In addition, special roles have been assigned to Mr Michael Jenkins, formerly *chef de cabinet* under Mr George Thomson, the retired commissioner for regional affairs, and to Mr David Marquand, the Labour MP.

Mr Michael Jenkins—known to Brussels wits as Jenkins-the-telephone to distinguish him from his master—is serving as the new president's political adviser during a transitional period of about six months. Mr Marquand is to provide liaison with the European Parliament.

The Commission today began the complex and politically delicate task of reorganizing its 20 policy departments, known as directorates-general, and where necessary appointing new directors-general to run them. As with the choice of commissioners, a national balance has to be maintained.

The relationship of a director-general to a commissioner is roughly the same as that of a permanent under-secretary to a Cabinet Minister in Britain. The main administrative changes envisaged by Mr Jenkins have been well advertised in advance. These are the merger of the industrial affairs and internal market departments and the creation of a single information department embracing public relations activities and the hitherto separate press spokesmen's group.

Hotly tipped to head this new department is Signor Renato Ruggiero, currently director-general of regional policy. This will enable Mr Jenkins to dislodge the present chief press spokesman, Signor Beniamino Olivi, whose relations with senior British officials in the Commission have long been strained.

Entry of Greece to Nine wins MPs' support

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Jan 19

The Liberal Democratic group in the European Parliament came out today in favour of speeding up Greece's admission to the EEC without political or other conditions. There are 26 Liberals in the 198-strong Parliament.

M. Jean Durieux (France), who is leading a delegation of this group on a visit to Athens for talks on entry problems, told a news conference that negotiations for the admission of Greece as a full member should be completed this year.

EEC clears way for links with new states

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Jan 19

EEC member governments have cleared the way for three new independent countries, including Papua New Guinea, to join the Lomé trade, aid and cooperation agreement which links the Community with former European colonies.

The formal accession of the former Australian territory, as well as the former Portuguese colonies of Sao Tomé and Principe and the Cape Verde Islands within the next few weeks, will increase membership of the Lomé convention to 52.

Basque lawyer tells of abortive efforts to bring police to court

Suspects allege 'bath' torture sessions

From William Chislett
San Sebastián, Jan 19

It is a myth that police torture and maltreatment have stopped in the Basque country since the death of General Franco, Señor Juan María Sainza, a Basque lawyer, told *The Times*.

"People have the idea that this went out with the death of Franco, but it continues and the problem remains unsolved," he said. He admitted that the publication of reports and photographs in the free press was beginning to create a different climate in the police.

Not only were the police continuing to maltreat political suspects but lawyers attempting to bring policemen to trial were still unsuccessful. Señor Sainza has had many years' experience in defending mainly the cases of Basque nationalists including members of ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

Police repression appeared to be hardest against people in favour of autonomy for the Basque country, he said. His latest attempt to bring alleged police torturers to trial concerned two young Basques arrested on October 20. According to their own state-

ments, they had been arrested at their homes in Hernani, outside San Sebastián by several plainclothed Civil Guards, who did not show identity cards. They were taken by car to a flat where they were interrogated about arms of which they said they knew nothing. After repeated denials they were told to take off their clothes.

"Once undressed," said one of the statements, "they tied my hands behind my back and wrapped me in a blanket and strapped me on to a specially prepared table with a bath full of filthy water. There were six or seven people, all dressed in mufti, who by moving the table made by head dip into the water repeatedly. Each immersion lasted about a minute and a half."

After he had eaten, the suspect was taken from a cell and they did another "bath" session with me during which I lost consciousness. According to witnesses (one of whom was the other man arrested) who heard the conversations and voices of the people submitting me to this treatment, they thought that I had died from suffocation."

He was released the next day without being brought before a magistrate.

The statement of the other man reads almost the same except that during his "bath" his wrists broke. This suspect was also released without any charges being brought against him. He did, however, appear before magistrates in San Sebastián but no mention was made of the treatment he had suffered.

Immediately after being set free they made contact with Señor Sainza and started lengthy proceedings to bring those responsible to trial. So far they had heard nothing.

Señor Sainza said that the most that had happened in this matter since General Franco's death was that "now magistrates at least recognize that maltreatment exists but do not go any further. There is no shortage of victims of maltreatment here, but none of them has had a successful action."

Only a month ago, Señor Sainza heard that in similar case of his the magistrate had ruled that there was no case to answer. This case concerned a girl who fell from the third floor window of the San Sebastián police headquarters on September 23, 1975.

She was arrested for her political activities and, according to her statement, severely

beaten while being interrogated. She apparently nearly lost consciousness and fell out of the window. She now walks with crutches.

Investigations were carried out last year on the advice of magistrates and a photograph was produced of the policeman allegedly responsible for her maltreatment. When the policeman appeared in court on December 20 last year, he denied any knowledge of the incident and the magistrates said that there was no case to answer.

Recently a group calling itself the Adolf Hitler Commando Group threatened to kill Señor Sainza. He has also had two of his cars set on fire. A few weeks ago, the police arrested him when he arrived at his office. The police said they had orders to take him to Madrid as he was wanted in connection with attending a pro-amnesty meeting there.

Señor Sainza said that he could not have attended the meeting as he was in San Sebastián that day. On the way home from the police car he stopped at Burgos, and a check call was made. The police were then told to drive him back to his office.

Support for Barre plan from firms

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 19

French employers have overcome their fears that the Barre anti-inflation plan would not succeed, M. François Ceyrac, the president of CNPF, the French employers' federation, indicated at its annual general meeting yesterday. "The worst days are perhaps over," he said.

M. Ceyrac emphasized that to protect employment firms needed to remain competitive. This meant relieving the financial burdens they should not bear; giving them the chance to finance their investments; reducing the trade deficit by promoting exports and curbing "wild" imports; and assisting the industries hardest hit by the economic crisis.

But M. Ceyrac insisted that France should not return to protectionism. The meeting showed that the two main preoccupations of employers remain what is in their view the inordinately heavy burden of social security charges on firms and the necessity of government assistance to finance investments.

Separatists flaunt the flag Franco banned

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Jan 19

The red, white and green flag of the Basque country was flying outside town halls throughout the four Basque provinces today, a symbol of Basque determination to win a total amnesty and the restoration of home rule.

The first flag hoisted by order of the town council was at Gares, near Bilbao, according to the semi-official Spanish news agency Cifra. The flag went up there at 9.15 pm yesterday, but in most other towns it was not hung until this afternoon, coinciding with simultaneous town council meetings throughout the region.

The Interior Ministry announced today that Basques will no longer be persecuted for using or showing their flag, but it reminded them that when it is flown alongside the Spanish national flag, the red and yellow Spanish flag should be given the preferential position.

The Interior Ministry also said the Government was studying the possibility of a broader amnesty in spite of "recent acts of terrorism."

French insist on strict protocol for Berlin visit

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 19

M. Louis de Guiringaud, the Foreign Minister, left this afternoon on an official two-day visit to West Berlin, the first by a French foreign minister since the end of the war.

M. Debré had planned such a visit when he was Foreign Minister nearly 10 years ago, but it never came off. M. Maurice Schumann went to Berlin to sign the quadripartite agreement on access to Berlin five years ago, but it was not an official visit.

The purpose of M. de Guiringaud's visit is to emphasize the importance France attaches to the strict maintenance of the quadripartite status of Berlin and at the same time to cement the Franco-German Republic and the German Democratic Republic of France's responsibilities. He will be joined in West Berlin tomorrow by his West German counterpart, Herr Genscher. The French Government was placed under considerable pressure by Bonn to include the German minister in his programme. But it is made clear in Paris, for the benefit of East Berlin, that Herr Genscher has been invited to come under the 1954 Berlin agreement which provided for consultations between the three Western allies and the Federal Government over the exercise of their rights in Berlin.

In a luncheon speech today M. de Guiringaud claimed that the Abu Daoud affair had been exploited in a disgraceful fashion by countries which wanted to prevent France from playing its rightful part in the Middle East. This would not prevent Paris from playing that role.

"I intend to visit all the countries of the Middle East involved in that conflict," he continued. The French Government feels that a situation favourable to the settlement of the Middle East conflict is slowly beginning to emerge, and that Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, and Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, are honestly in favour of one.

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Allies ban East German air office in divided city

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Jan 19

East Germany has been refused permission to open an office of its Interflug airline in West Berlin, allied sources said today.

The Western allies—Britain, France and the United States—and the West Berlin City Government refused permission because flights from East Berlin's Schönefeld airport were posing an economic threat to West Berlin.

A growing number of West Berliners have been using cheaper international flights from the East German airport over the past few years. The Interflug application was formally turned down under a 1962 Allied order empowering the city government to stop activities of foreign companies that might damage West Berlin's interests.

Reuters. Gretel Spitzer writes from Berlin: Herr Klaus Schütz, chief burgomaster of Berlin, said today that he believes relations with East Germany will be stormy this year, with the Communists systematically testing the four-power status of the city.

At his traditional press conference at the beginning of the year, Herr Schütz said the sudden political spell of frost from the East was more than a temporary nuisance. Without mentioning East Germany and its allies by name, Herr Schütz said it would be a fatal error to think that these storms would not have grave consequences for international attempts to ensure security and cooperation.

He said recent East German attacks aimed at undermining the four-power status and questioning the Berlin-Bonn relationship, were part of a coordinated communist campaign.

Cardinals give up free railway travel
Rome, Jan 19.—Cardinals have given up the privilege of travelling free on Italian trains and of reserving first class compartments for themselves. The secretary to one of the cardinals said today that they had decided in November to ask the state authorities to withdraw their yellow passes, which were due for renewal at the end of this year.

The cardinals enjoyed the privilege as "princes of the blood", a status conferred on them in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna. Agency France-Press.

CDU rule for Hanover with FDP assistance

From Our Correspondent
Hanover, Jan 19

West Germany's first conservative-liberal coalition in nearly six years took office in the Lower Saxony Land Parliament today, ending a year-long political stalemate.

The change gave the small liberal Free Democratic Party a foot on both sides. With today's swearing in of Herr Rüdiger Grunert, the FDP leader, and his deputy, Herr Erich Kipper, as ministers, Herr Ernst Albrecht, the Land prime minister, has a comfortable majority of 88 seats against the Social Democrats' 67.

OVERSEAS

Smith party caucus t consider scrapping all discriminatory la

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, Jan 19

The arrival here tomorrow of Mr Ivor Richard, the British chairman of the recessed Rhodesia settlement talks, will be preceded by a meeting of the ruling Rhodesian Front's parliamentary caucus which, according to party sources, will be one of the most significant in its history.

The caucus meeting will be the second within a week, an unusual event when the Rhodesian Parliament is in recess as it is at present. According to informed sources, the momentous issue before the caucus will be a government plan for repealing all racially discriminatory legislation.

This would involve scrapping the controversial Land Tenure Act, a cornerstone of Rhodesian Front policy, which divides the country equally between the 250,000 whites and the six million blacks. Segregation in restaurants, hotels and industrial and residential areas would be abandoned with all that entails, including the closing of hospitals and other amenities.

It is believed that only the tribal trust lands as they now stand will be reserved for one race group, the Africans. Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, is understood to be hoping to sell this dramatic measure to the right wing of his caucus by persuading them that only by doing this can Rhodesia hope to win the support of the western powers for an internally negotiated constitutional settlement based on majority rule.

Such a settlement, it is believed, would involve the Government reaching an accommodation with the African nationalist faction led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the newly formed Zuppo (Zimbabwe United People's Organization), which is led by two conservative tribal chiefs who were formerly members of Mr Smith's Government.

The Government sees Zuppo, with its backing coming from the traditional tribal structure, as a moderate counterweight to the radical Muzorewa faction, with its mass support in the urban areas. Zuppo has already demanded the scrapping of all racially discriminatory legislation, including the Land Tenure Act.

There were plans for Mr Smith to address the nation on

radio and television this but, according to sources, this has now been postponed until next week when Mr Smith will meet Mr Richard.

The British envoy, in attempting to reactivate Geneva deliberations by a mission involving a British deputy commissioner, has already publicly rejected British presence in the government, and Government sources made it clear that there will be no change of attitude.

Instead, when they met Friday, Mr Smith will lay his plan for an internal settlement before Mr Richard and a British backing for it. Mr Richard is also expected to meet Bishop Muzorewa tomorrow afternoon and a issue will be the bishop's tude to Mr Smith's pro for an internal settlement. Government believes he is willing to enter into negotiations because of the "front line" African people who are now giving their support solely to the rival Front.

Mr Richard is understood to have accepted an invitation to travel outside of the capital ordinary Rhodesians. Rhodesian antipathy to Mr Richard is strong and he will, no doubt, be with due courtesy, there is indication that Mr Smith's confidence in his efforts expressed his doubts the Geneva conference will be a success and has dismissed Richard's current initiative as a "dead end".

He has also made it clear he has no intention of reaching any accommodation with the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. He con that Mr Mugabe's faction is never have been invited to Geneva because, in his estimation, it was opposed to a full settlement from the beginning.

Appeal for better insight into Delhi democracy

By Our Foreign Staff

India's democracy had to be understood by the Indian milieu, said Professor D. P. Chattopadhyaya, the Indian Minister of Commerce, speaking at the first annual dinner of the Indo-British Association in London last night.

"Some of our critics have in the back of their mind some other fixed model of democracy and socialism the slightest departure from which seems an inexcusable offence to them. I am sure many of our critics are our good friends but they are either abstract idealists or unconsciously prejudiced."

Professor Chattopadhyaya and Mr A. R. Antulay, secretary of the Congress Party, had both flown from India to attend the dinner at a London hotel. Official guests and speakers on the programme included Mr Edmund Dell, the Trade Secretary, Mr Michael Foot, the Lord President of the Council, and Mr Peter Shore, the Environment Secretary. The Opposition was represented by Mr William Whitelaw, the Deputy Leader.

The aim of the association, founded last November, is to open the door to a wider understanding of India. There has been concern at the misunderstanding and lack of communication about the state of emergency was declared.



Mr Morarji Desai, the Indian opposition leader, who was freed from detention earlier this week.

In his dinner speech Swraj Paul, chairman of the association, said that he hoped the air would be cleared by the announcement by Gandhi of elections to be held in March.

The association hopes to set up a "Nehru Centre" in London where Indian organisations will be housed and where a variety of conference room and exhibition room will suit members who want to follow events in India.

Accused man in chains for court hearings

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, Jan 19

Charles Sobhraj, a Saigon-born French citizen being held during inquiries into the deaths of at least 11 foreign tourists, appeared before two Delhi courts today.

With him were another Frenchman, Jean Dhuissin, and Marie-Anne Leclerc, a 31-year-old Canadian woman. A charge against Mr Sobhraj is that he gave poisoned capsules to a group of French engineering students on holiday in Delhi last July.

Millions bathe in India's holy waters

Allahabad, Jan 19.—Millions of Hindus bathed in the waters of the rivers Ganges and Jumna today despite pour rain.

India's mass spectacle of faith during the Kumbh Mela started before dawn as devotees marched in processions with naked holy men, elephants and bands along the river banks.

Government officials estimated that by late this morning four and half million people had bathed at the Sangam.

Satellite scheme for TV will spread transmissions

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Jan 19

The potential horizon for home television will be widened by arrangements for direct transmissions from satellites being worked out here at an administrative conference convened by the International Telecommunication Union.

Delegates from 113 countries are making progress towards agreement on the number of satellites, and how far apart they must be to provide interference-free service over the 11.7 to 12.5 GHz frequency bands.

Decisions concern mainly the geostationary satellite orbit. A satellite in this circular orbit, 22,500 miles over the Equator, takes exactly 24 hours for a complete orbit so that it appears to remain stationary above a given point.

The outer-space sovereignty claim by eight equatorial countries—Colombia, Benin, Ecuador, Indonesia, Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Zaire—is a matter for debate in the United Nations outer space committee.

At that level, the way is open now for direct long distance television broadcasts receivable on individual or even more easily than show were radio.

Washington. The Federal Communications Commission yesterday approved plans for a new domestic satellite communications service for business first put forward in 1971. The service will cost an estimated \$406.9m (about £239m) and is into operation by the end of 1986.

Several communication firms, including American Telephone and Telegraph Company, opposed the proposal.

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country boy, today to become President: Jimmy Carter, aged 13, in a photograph taken in 1938.

arter promise of new beginning

Ed Emery
gon, Jan 19
many Carter arrives in
but Arctic Washington
noon for his inaugura-
tomorrow as the thirty-
second President of the United States.

wearing in at noon by
Chief Justice Warren Burger
in the East Room of the
White House. In many
of the Carter family, in-
cluding Jimmy, who will
be the first President to
be born in the 20th cen-
tury.

President Ford, and
Mrs. Carter, will leave
the White House for their
home in Plains, Georgia,
after the ceremony.

America east of the
Rockies, including the
Gulf States, is gripped
by a cold wave, with
temperatures in the
lows.

State, cold is likely to
be a factor in the in-
auguration ceremonies,
which will be held in
the Lincoln Memorial
auditorium.

Conducted by the Rev.
James O. Eastman, father
of the Carter family,
the ceremony will be
a parade of the Army's
newest tanks.

After seeing off friends
and family, Mr. Carter
will travel to Washington
by train to his home in
Georgia.

Georgia home town of
Dahlonega, where Mr. Carter
will be inaugurated as
President of the United States.

Mr. Carter's inauguration
will be a historic event,
marking the first time
that a President has been
inaugurated in his home
state.

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Peculiar diets of America's eccentric millionaire

Undernourished Howard Hughes had bad teeth, kidneys and ulcer

From Peter Strafford
New York, Jan 19

More details were published in Houston today about the physical condition of Mr. Howard Hughes, the eccentric millionaire who died last year at the age of 70. According to medical reports, he suffered from a peptic ulcer, the beginnings of cancer, kidney trouble, badly decayed teeth and undernourishment.

A dentist's report said that Mr. Hughes's teeth were in as "poor shape as any I have seen since I was in training 15 to 18 years ago". A doctor's report said that his kidneys were shrunken, probably as a result of a drug that Mr. Hughes had taken as a pain-killer for some 25 years.

The reports were filed in probate court in Houston today.

one of the places where discussion is under way into what should be done with Mr. Hughes's estate. They were based on the autopsy carried out soon after his death on a flight to Houston from Mexico last April.

The reports complement recently published accounts of the final years of one of the world's richest men. They show that in addition to being a recluse, and possibly unbalanced, Mr. Hughes suffered from ill health.

Dr. Jack Titus, a pathologist at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, said that Mr. Hughes's personal doctors had told him that Mr. Hughes was extremely difficult to look after. He refused to see a dentist, refused to undergo medical examinations and followed peculiar diets, sometimes refusing to drink fluids or to eat

much of anything for long periods.

One result, according to Dr. Oscar Maldonado, an oral surgeon at the Methodist Hospital, also in Houston, was that Mr. Hughes's teeth were so badly decayed that they must have been "very, very painful".

Another result was the shrunken kidneys. Dr. Titus said that Mr. Hughes began taking a pain-killer drug called Phenacetin in 1946 after being injured in an aircraft crash, and that this seemed to be responsible for his kidney trouble. Doctors had only succeeded in getting him to stop taking it in 1972.

Dr. Titus also found a "tiny focus of cancer" in Mr. Hughes's prostate gland, the peptic ulcer, scar tissue blocking the urinary tract and uraemic poisoning.

Tokyo Rose pardoned by President Ford

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 19

On his last day in office, President Ford has pardoned "Tokyo Rose", the Japanese-American woman who broadcast from Tokyo during the Second World War. He also granted a measure of amnesty to a few of the deserters of the Vietnam War.

Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino earned her nickname for her broadcasts beamed to American servicemen serving in the Pacific war. She was tried for treason and in 1949 began a 10-year prison sentence. She was released early in 1956.

Mr. Ford's gesture to the Vietnam deserters results from the death of Senator Philip Hart of Michigan last month. When the President called Mrs. Hart to offer his condolences, she asked him to commemorate her husband by pardoning deserters and draft evaders.

Mr. Ford has declined to change his mind on the main issue, but today instructed the Attorney General and the service chiefs to grant honourable discharges to those who were wounded in Vietnam, or who were commended for valor, and who later deserted, or for some other reason, received a less than honourable discharge.

Their new status will restore to them various benefits accorded to veterans, including valuable medical benefits. Only those who registered under the amnesty programme started in 1974 will be eligible, and the Government thinks that there will be about 700 in all.

Washington, Jan 19.—Mrs. D'Aquino, aged 50, who now works in a Chicago gift shop, was born in Los Angeles. She was visiting Japan when the Second World War broke out and was unable to return to the United States because she was of Japanese origin.

She was one of the most hated figures for Americans in the postwar period, but sympathy swung strongly in her direction in more recent years, particularly with disclosures that her prosecution and trial did not meet full constitutional standards of fairness.

The foreman of the jury which convicted her said in an interview last year that if it had not been for pressure from the presiding judge, she would have been acquitted or a mistrial declared.

Although Mrs. D'Aquino admitted making the broadcasts, she consistently denied having made any statements in them serious enough to justify the treason conviction.—Reuter.

South American appeal for new Panama pact

Washington, Jan 19.—Eight Latin American presidents appealed today to Mr. Jimmy Carter, the United States President-elect, to reach an early agreement with Panama on a new Canal Zone treaty.

It was announced that Mr. Schneider would not be appointments secretary. Then the prosecutors looked into it. No legal wrongdoing, they reported. Thus exonerated, Mr. Schneider returns to the fray. He is to be made "director of presidential projects" at the White House, he told the last night. It is an ad hoc post which, he said, "involves trouble shooting, that sort of thing".

He is to receive a smaller salary than that of appointments secretary, but will end up with "level four", which is listed at \$39,900 (£23,400) a year. The two weeks furore cost him \$4,700 a year.

Eden had 'intimation' of 1956 Sinai attack

From Peter Strafford
New York, Jan 19

Lord Avon, who died last week, was quoted by The New York Times today as saying in a previously unpublished interview that he had "intimations" of the Israeli attack on Egypt in 1956.

In his public statements, Lord Avon, the former Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden, always maintained that he had no foreknowledge of Israel's intention to attack Egypt, and no part in any Franco-Israeli collusion. He stuck to this position in spite of widespread scepticism that he was telling the truth.

Israel had invaded the Sinai peninsula on October 29, 1956. Britain and France issued an ultimatum the following day, calling for a cessation of hostilities and when it was refused, by Egypt, launched their attempt to occupy the Suez Canal.

The New York Times report was based on an interview that Mr. Alden Whitman, the newspaper's main obituary writer, had with Lord Avon in London in 1967.

Mr. Whitman said today that he had pressed Lord Avon on the question of whether he had foreknowledge of Israeli intentions, and that Lord Avon had agreed to reply on the understanding that nothing would appear in print before his death.

In the interview, "Eden acknowledged secret dealings with the French and 'intimation' of the Israeli attack. He insisted, however, that 'the joint enterprise and the preparations for it were justified in the light of two wrongs' [the Anglo-French invasion] was designed to prevent."

"I have no apologies to offer," Eden declared, "according to The New York Times obituary."

Israel looks to Jordan for deal on West Bank

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Jan 19

Because of failure to agree on how much, if any, of the occupied West Bank should be returned to the Arabs in a peace agreement, opinion in Israel is veering away from an attempt to achieve an overall solution in the Middle East and towards an interim deal with Jordan over the West Bank. This, it is hoped, would keep the Palestine Liberation Organization out of the negotiations.

There is little hope of Arab acceptance of an interim agreement, especially after the communiqué issued by President Sadat of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan, in which they called for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

In their abhorrence of the PLO, Israeli leaders are determined that King Hussein must have some of the West Bank back, whether he likes it or not, but not too much. The joint Egypt-Jordan communiqué upsets them momentarily, but analysts have now decided to overlook its demand for an independent Palestine and they point to the omission of any mention of the PLO as a sign that Jordan is reasserting its claim to the West Bank.

Mr. Yigal Allon, Israel's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, told the Knesset today that he had found no evidence that Jordan had "softened" its claim to the West Bank.

Mr. Allon was replying to statements from right and left wing parties on the implications of the Sadat-Husain communiqué and Israel's West Bank policy. The right-wing Likud, led by Mr. Menachem Begin, and the National Religious Party, now in opposition, are both apprehensive that the Government's enthusiasm for dealing with Jordan will lead to territorial concessions without recompense from the Arabs.

Mr. Begin has made it clear that he believes that giving up territory to Jordan will defeat its own purpose and ultimately lead to a PLO state in the West Bank.

Cairo press black-out while Egyptians riot

Continued from page 1

Ironically, neither the government-controlled press nor the radio gave information about the rioting, referring only to vague reports of "sabotage" by leftists. They quoted Mr. Mamlouk Salem, the Prime Minister, who claimed that "communist recruited elements" were agitating crowds. The Interior Ministry said that the violence was "an engineered Marxist plot aimed at damaging the country". But that was all that passed for editorial coverage.

According to one reporter on the influential Al-Ahram newspaper, the staff prepared reports on the rioting for this morning's paper and page proofs had already been made when the editor received a telephone call from the President's palace. Staff were then informed that the violence was part of a plot and so the newspaper changed its front page.

By midday, Cairo radio was interrupting its broadcasts every five minutes to inveigh against communism and to announce that police would fire at demonstrators. The staff of the state radio station, which is situated in a circular building on the banks of the Nile, could hardly have been unaware of the situation themselves.

I stood on the balcony of the first floor this afternoon and watched 400 police baton-charging crowds beneath me, chasing them up the boulevard towards the old green iron bridge which Eiffel erected across the Nile in the last century.

There were flames leaping from burning debris on the street and the fire brigade, which arrived on an appliance with its windscreen smashed out, turned round 400 yards from the mob.

The police, however, ran up the street firing tear gas. Behind them ran three perspiring soldiers carrying dubs full of replacement gas cartridges. As the crowds noticed with interest, these came not from the country's former military suppliers—the Soviet Union—but from the United States.

One group of demonstrators chanted anti-American slogans, claiming that all the tear gas came from the United States. Indeed, this appeared to be true. Every empty gas canister, which I picked up, bore the words "CS 518" Federal Laboratories Inc of Salisbury, Pennsylvania.

In Alexandria, crowds of dockworkers burnt shops and two cinemas, and then went on to set fire to the Arab Socialist Union building. A curfew went into force in the city at five o'clock.

In Cairo, there was a shooting battle between police and gunmen in the northern suburb of Rod el Farag. Tonight, after their long silence, the broadcasting authorities at last gave news of the riots, showing television film of crowds burning buses in a street.

Operators at the central telephone exchange told callers that they had been forbidden to place calls to overseas destinations until further notice. Cairo peace need, page 14. Leading article, page 15.

Beirut reassures investors

Beirut, Jan 19 (censored)

Under a new law, the Lebanese Government will insure investments here against the hazards of civil war, revolution, dissension and acts of violence. The insurance is to be conducted by a Government-run corporation called the National Establishment for Investment Insurance. It is part of an effort by the State to stimulate a return of business to war-battered Beirut.

It will charge insurance fees not exceeding two thousandths of the insured sum on a year-to-year basis, renewable to a maximum of 10 years.

The law states that the new insurance scheme covers new investments that take the form of fixed assets owned by commercial establishments, charitable houses and cultural societies, or establishments owned by foreign and international missions.—AP.

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well phone Brezhnev

ington, Jan 19.—President today telephoned Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, to say a personal farewell to the White House. Mr. Brezhnev, who met Mr. Carter once in Vladivostok last year, spoke for 15 minutes. He said he was going on a day goes on, he will be speaking to foreign leaders. Mr. Brezhnev, the White House secretary, said, "I will be giving the calls or to identify foreign leaders. All are in the nature of farewells", he said.

Job in the White House for a campaign aide

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 19

In one of the most rapid recoveries from apparent political demise, Mr. Greg Schneider is to have a White House job after all. He became close to Mr. Carter during the election campaign as his "personal assistant" and was destined to hold the highly prized post of "appointments secretary" who helps to "manage the President's day".

Then a couple of weeks ago a record of "bad debts", unpaid loans, and a suspected abuse of unemployment benefits while a student, turned up in the vetting conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It was announced that Mr. Schneider would not be appointments secretary. Then the prosecutors looked into it. No legal wrongdoing, they reported. Thus exonerated, Mr. Schneider returns to the fray. He is to be made "director of presidential projects" at the White House, he told the last night. It is an ad hoc post which, he said, "involves trouble shooting, that sort of thing".

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key accused over Greek minorities

ario Modiano
Jan 19

ministers have Parliament of its concern over the Greek minority community in Turkey, which, it is claimed, are becoming because of systematic violation of Treaty of Lausanne.

tion deputies were against Turkish us of Greek minorities the Turkish minority

in Western Thrace. They urged the Government to denounce Turkey to the International Court or the European Human Rights Commission for violating the rights of the Greek minorities.

Opposition MPs said that because of Turkish oppression only 10,000 remained today of the Greek community in Istanbul of 110,000 in 1934, while forced expropriation and intimidation meant that only 1,640 survived in the islands of Imvros and Tenedos of a Greek

population of 10,500 40 years ago.

At the same time, the deputies asserted, the Muslims of Western Thrace, who numbered 106,000 in 1934, were now over 120,000 and prospering.

Mr. Constantine Stavropoulos, the Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary, replying to criticism that the Government failed to defend Greek rights, said that as a result of 48 Greek demands since July, 1974, conditions for the Greek minorities had not deteriorated.

Yugoslavs' day of mourning for Premier

for factor
further and

NEW BOOKS

The elusive intelligence

Poems of C. Day Lewis 1925-1972

Chosen and with an introduction by Ian Parsons (Cape/Hogarth Press, £6.50). Of all the young poets who squared their talents at the modern world at the start of the 1930s the most elusive personality, by far, is that of Cecil Day Lewis (1904-1972). Auden, Spender and MacNeice—particularly the first and last—snap into place quite firmly, but how do you picture Day Lewis? Cultivated, well read, donnish, serious and kindly. Not many laughs in his poems, though the face and eyes in photographs often crinkle with deep amusement. A man of the countryside and the earth, responsible in committee. A family man.

A noble choice for Poet Laureate, everyone agreed, and while he cannot be said to have discharged the office with any more distinction than his

predecessors, the poem commissioned by the *Daily Mail* for the "Backing Britain" campaign in 1968 (remember that?) is not half bad and a good deal better than some of Ian Parsons's preferred choices from earlier in his career. But the poet's privacy, and his elusiveness, remain.

There seems, perhaps in consequence, to be some measure of disagreement as to the precise and lasting value of his poetry. The single, reasonably essential, poem chosen by Helen Gardner to represent his work in *The New Oxford Book of English Verse*—perhaps not entirely by chance, a poem called "A Failure"—is not included by Mr Parsons at all. Like the poet himself, Mr Parsons admits that Day Lewis wrote far too much verse under less than commanding impulses ("Phrase-making, dress-making—/Distinctions hard to find"), and a good deal of uneven quality, in a very Lewisian image of harvest and husbandry, he

claims he has "winnowed" the best from the rest. At nearly 350 pages, one might be forgiven for thinking that he has not winnowed nearly enough, yet inevitably in a personal selection he has also omitted some wheat with the chaff.

Do not grieve for beauty gone. Limbs that run to meet the sun and their lightness to another; Child that roams the mother.

The common critical view of Day Lewis's work then and now—elaborated most recently by Samuel Hynes in *The Auden Generation*—is that he was at heart a Georgian lyricist straining muscles he did not possess to encompass a connected "sequence-poem" in the effort to keep up with Auden's battle to make poetry public and political once more. In *A Hope for Poetry* (1954), a crucial document of the whole decade, Day Lewis revealingly quotes Pound on Cowper and Blake and the link between "lyric irresponsibility" and madness. Day Lewis was utterly sane and thoroughly responsible, yet he possessed lyric gifts: on many occasions his talents, heart and brains seem to be in unproductive conflict with one another.

Mr Parsons agrees with Professor Hynes to this extent: he has disregarded the poet's sequences as the first edition intended and, however tenuously, achieved, but not enough to allow us to judge how best poems stand by themselves. That task has still to be done.

Hynes is generally unsympathetic to Day Lewis's work of the thirties, missing the emotional resonance and charm of many individual lines and short passages in, particularly, *The Magnificent Mountain*; but he is a good enough critic to offer one highly plausible clue to the poet's intractable awkwardness. Day Lewis's efforts at changes of tack. Take these lines near the start of *Transitional Poems* (Mr Parsons omits them):

Disarmed by the monstrous credibility Of all antinomies, I climbed the hills To Essadek Tarn. Could I be child again And grip those peaks of cloud the motherly sky Dragged on mere and hidden?

"The monstrous credibility of all antinomies": meaning, I think, the seductiveness of both sides in an argument, the inevitability therefore of conflict, fighting and destruction. Day Lewis was never a Christian (describing himself once as "churchy-agnostic") and sought for direction and guidance, for a ruling almost, elsewhere: in this somewhat consciously Wordsworthian passage, he arrives to recapture the certainties of childhood and the natural elements; in 1935 the search for synthesis, as Hynes defines it, led him into the Communist Party. By 1939, and for the rest of the war, he had taken him to Virgil, whose entire work he translated with a brilliance and passion I find missing in much of his original work; and into working, for survival, the land.

Of Virgil, Mr Parsons happily includes the descent through Avernus in Aeneid VI, short passages from Georgics II and IV and the whole of *Eclogues* Four and Ten; all marvellous. I'm sorry he has dropped the rather jolly accounts of a flight to Australia in *A Time to Dance* (1935) and a naval encounter in the Spanish Civil War in *Overturns to Death*, but he does give us the fine Greek myths of Pegasus (1937) and much of *A Visit to Italy* (1953), in which the "Letter from Rome" is a lively addition to the visitors' book of that city.

I'm not so sure that the longer lines of his work after 1940 will not prove more durable than the often all too controlled lyric impulse of the earlier poems, or that Mr Parsons, when describing him as a poet of the heart rather than the head, has not got it the wrong way round. The organising intelligence never lets go.

Michael Ratcliffe



Lone sailor

Come Hell or High Water

By Clare Francis

(Pelham, £4.25)

Clare Francis finished thirteen overall out of 125 starters in the 1976 Observer Singlehanded Transatlantic Race. Here was the first British monohull to arrive in Newport, Rhode Island, and she set a new women's record of 29 days.

Her book, *Come Hell or High Water*, describes how she came to be competing in the race and what it was like. I found it most authentic, conveying that combination of fear and exhilaration, monotony and unpredictability which make singlehanded sailing a unique experience. It shows how this small woman was able to compete with many of the most experienced men and demonstrates again that physical strength is not the most important attribute of a singlehanded sailor.

When I sailed alone to America in 1971, the first woman to do so, it was the fact that I had done it at all which was considered remarkable. Soon there may be a woman first home to Newport. That this can be considered possible is due considerably to Clare Francis. Having sailed away from America in 1973 she became involved in that sort of yacht racing which is designed to test the toughness of the crew rather than the perfection of the boat and its equipment. Her answer to that frequent question "Why?" is that it was the attraction of "a great adventure in which you had to pit your wits and your skill against the sea". And surely this is the only reason which will make someone actually put to sea alone, with a few exceptions. Glory and profit may be somewhere, but only secondary. It is the challenge which is primary.

Miss Francis certainly needed all of her determination to sail

so successful a race. June of 1976 brought a very early weather, 40 competitors failed to finish and, sadly, two died. Miss Francis tells us that the race started quietly with the fleet creeping out of Plymouth in light airs and the iceberg so often felt at the start of a voyage keeping her idle. She was nevertheless able to make good progress until the third day and a gale.

A few days of more pleasant sailing before a second gale set in, exhausting Miss Francis and soaking the inside of the boat. Another lull then a force 10 storm had Miss Francis burying her head under her pillow, trying not to worry, but a bent self steering gear soon got her up again to make a repair. Fog arrived on the twelfth day bringing cold and dampness, a chance of icebergs and no sun for position fixing. On the eighteenth day Miss Francis discovered that she had narrowly escaped disaster from two icebergs and suddenly life seemed quite wonderful again until a few days later another gale came along and caused major damage to the self steering gear. After an initial despair, Miss Francis once again managed to repair the gear and was soon back on course past Sable Island and Nova Scotia, down to the Nantucket shoals and in to Newport.

It is quite a story and Miss Francis tells it with honesty, realism and humour. It is sometimes difficult to keep track of time and I would have liked a more general information about the final positions in the race, and a diagram of the boat. But these are just niggles: the book is very enjoyable and certainly conveys the experience of singlehanded sailing with such conviction that I am tempted to do the crossing again. Almost.

Nicolette Milnes Walker

Grand hotelier

Pavilions by the sea

The Memoirs of an Hotel-keeper

By Tom Laughton

(Chatto & Windus, £4.95)

Tom Laughton had hotel-keeping thrust upon him, but he took to it. He is clearly a man of great talent and enterprise and has never been prepared to settle simply for being the brother of Charles Laughton. The reader is taken through the fascinations and stresses of hotel-keeping, not the common-place one-star stuff, but the grand tri-les, with chefs in constellations, velvety wines of staggering cost, and guests of the grand-seigneurial sort like

Winston Churchill and the Sit-wells. Tom sees to their needs, aesthetic as well as creature, with an attentiveness purged of all servility.

His gifts for organizing, for making enterprises work and prosper, aren't by any means confined to that very famous, very grand hotel in Scarborough. During the war he became a strong and pervasive influence in the Army Catering Corps, being successful in demonstrating that armies, even when chairborne and airborne, still march on their stomachs in the old Napoleonic way. He can also catch rummy as adroitly as Hemingway—but with none of Papa's reiterative insistence on the he-manliness of it all. The range of his judgment extends from blacked-out rams through the grand cru of Chablis ("flinty" in taste, "exquisite golden-green" in colour) to the flawless connoisseurship of his cyclopean collection of paintings.

Although he has come so late to the business, Tom Laughton can certainly write. He puts proper words in proper places and fully justifies the enthusiasm which Graham Greene voices in a brief foreword.

Quick guide

Black Sun: the Brief Transit and Violent Eclipse of Henry Crosby, by Geoffrey Wolff (Hamish Hamilton, £4.95). Overlength biography, typical of American academic flogging a subject with too much repetitive and uninteresting detail, plus a meandering style. Crosby, a rich Bostonian with literary pretensions (not even Mr Wolff can make out an even moderately convincing case for Crosby's poetry) was one of those decadently wild eccentric Americans in Paris during the Twenties, who, with his wife, Caresse, ostentatiously set out to shock and make a place for themselves in the literary history of the period. He shot his mistress, then killed himself, aged 31 after a reckless round of drink, drugs and women. Clearly unbalanced, born with a golden spoon in his mouth

Life under the Tudors

The Life of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury

Edited by J. M. Shuttleworth (Oxford, 28)

The Early Tudors at Home

By Elizabeth Burton (Allen Lane, £5.95)

Elizabethan Life

By F. G. Emmison (Essex Record Office, County Council Offices, Chelmsford, £4.50 plus 50p postage)

In his opening pages, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, whose autobiography has long been read by scholars and others with a pleasure and scepticism, tells us why he wrote it. "I have thought fit," he declares, "to relate to my posterity those passages of my life which I conceive may best declare me and be most useful to them." He writes "with all truth and sincerity as scornful ever to deceive or speak false to any... As my age is now past three score, it will be fit to recollect my former actions... and so make my peace with God." The upshot of this pious intention is in fact a highly dramatic story of an adventurous, well-connected aristocrat from the Welsh borders who moved to the Court of Queen Elizabeth in its later years. "The queen hereupon looked attentively upon me and, swearing again her ordinary oath, said 'It is pity he was married so young'." After some public service he travelled extensively abroad, becoming in due course King James's ambassador to the Court of France.

Herbert represented the conflicting qualities of many of his generation. He was quick to anger, lost count of the number of times he drew his sword to defend his honour or that of a lady—yet he was a man of genuine scholarly disposition who wrote a history of Henry VIII's reign, as well as philosophical and other works. He showed a political, tried to adopt a middle and reasonable course in the imminent prospects of the English civil war, and alienated both sides.

His life, now newly edited with a valuable introduction and other notes by an American scholar, J. M. Shuttleworth, reflects nothing of the last darkening years when he was writing it. Instead we have lively anecdotes about the English and French courtiers, interspersed with social commentary of a very personal kind. He holds advanced views about the importance of a wide-ranging educational system for the governing classes and conservative views about women, warning his descendants to "prefer a well-favoured, wholesome woman, though with tawney complexion, before a besmeared and painted face". But what is more remarkable

is that, in a world racked by murderous religious conflict, he reveals a rare breadth of outlook both in his behaviour and his writings which have given him an assured if minor place in the early history of toleration. Yet in his *Life* these overtones of forbearance are interspersed with valourous narratives of his violent and triumphant encounters, of which this is but one example:

The first word I heard was dearest Thou come down Welch Man, which I no sooner heard but taking a sword in one hand and a little Target in the other, I did in my shirt run down the Council Office, the doors suddenly, and charged 10 or 12 of them with that Fury, that they ran away, some throwing away their halberds, and hurrying their fellows to make them go faster in a narrow way they were to pass.

Miss Elizabeth Burton in her book deals with an earlier generation and tries to get closer to the ordinary folk. She has already published comparable books for later periods; but her present task is the more difficult because the surviving materials are less.

Faced with these inherent limitations, and relying on printed material, Miss Burton has succeeded in her appointed task of taking us into the homes of the English people under the first four Tudors, showing them at their meals, their recreation, on state occasions, sickness and in health. It must be said that the account tells us more about families of moderate means than about their more illustrious contemporaries. She is also occasionally careless in her checking. *Cromwell* died in 1559, not 1547, seven years after the latter's execution. And the period, 1485-1558, is not one of almost steady inflation.

The author has, none the less, given a good account with many interesting and entertaining insights. How honest people were. They called one of their dishes "garbage" which was chopped and stewed offal, thickened with bread and highly spiced! We may get back to it before long. And how right it was to condemn a stall holder to the pillory for selling "pots of strawberries, the which pot was not left full but filled with fern." His descendant played the same trick on me last summer. In football we seem to be reverting to the practices of earlier times, as described by Sir Thomas Elyot, wherein, he says, "is nothing but beastly fury and extreme violence wherefore proceedeth hurt and consequently rancour and malice do remain with those that be wounded."

With Dr Emmison's volume on Essex we come nearest to the texture and temper of daily life, its sights and sounds and smells, its gaiety and faith and despair, the hard life and the close companionship of death. Its author enjoys a considerable reputation among historians for his long and valued service as Archivist of the

Essex records; and in volume the third of a fine series, he deserves a reputation for his masterly and complex sources. I know of few able works which dig well in an abundance of naming detail the quality of the ordinary life at Elizabethan court.

Dr Emmison has drawn 10,000 Elizabethan wills and dug deeply in too many records. If the results are of most to the scholar, here the general reader, in section sharp and me insights into the men and women of the time.

Because wills are a source for this volume many glimpses into the private life of the time are given. To Edward IV, declares one restator, movable goods unbought upon condition that he comfort to his mother, see that she be buried at bed and board, a diet. Another leaves and land to his widow she happen at any hereafter to marry, a urary whereof she had promised and vowed—shall have but a third to avoid immediate possession to John my All too often a woman her deathbed testament of child, sick at of body and urged wives present. And sad story must be man's bequest of only each to his brothers and while. "All the rest goods I bequeath to my Thomas Vere of Horn towards the charges for whilst I was sick and to help myself and for all my friends."

But if so much is p of personal and human interest, there is also deal, derived from sources, about the welfare and organization daily life. Inflation, a problem of the late than period, is clear fled here. So is the town of Aveley, a contemporary, has a many whores, scolds, idle people, and they brought horrible and named sins and wic into the town... besides tual drunkenness, fe, bloodshed and... things be spoken of nor tole Elsewhere a general c Earl's Colne daily rid horse in the highway a neighbours' door, and his dung there. Any r reader who has been i up on the notion of "England" will pretty find himself involved thorough and long c revision of some ancien cles. And finally, we thank Dr Emmison for ing from oblivion a manor which rejoined name of Gung Joyserd I alias Blunts.

Joel Hurs

Crime

The Thomas Berryman Number

By James Patterson

(Secker & Warburg, £3.90)

Here is a writer who sets out to ask the question (important to us of today's world): what is a political assassin truly like? He no doubt felt that the fairly pathetic James Earl Ray who was convicted of killing Martin Luther King was not a figure of enough meaning and weight for the thing he did. So he postulated a target similar to King but added a hit-man who was only a front for the real assassin, and then proceeded, with a fair amount of teasing concealment of information (which makes for a thoroughly good read), to answer his own question.

The eventual reply is not in fact so overwhelmingly right that one is totally convinced. Rightness of that order is reserved for the mighty who can transcend mere fact. But it is an interesting answer nevertheless, one that can be crudely summed up in a quotation (from a movie review) at the head of one of the book's sections: "Steve McQueen is a killer you have to cheer on and root for."

But perhaps more important is the book's tone. It reproduces like a finely tuned radio a characteristic music of our time, or possibly just of yesterday. It hymns throughout a special driving quality heavily loaded with feeling, the sort of tune sung by films like *Five Easy Pieces* or *Easy Rider* (one of Patterson's minor characters actually watches a television re-run of the latter). "I myself expected more effect as a reader," the narrator says towards the end, and adds: "Well, I was short on causes. That catches the note, the belief (or fear) that society now is irredeemably rootless, haphazard. The cool temporariness is reinforced, perhaps particularly for British readers, by the insistent use of up-to-the-minute minutiae of American life (Patterson is a copy writer: this is his first novel). What, I asked bewil-

deredly, is a Tiparillo who is Robert Yablans as Looney Tunes? Or a little factually, but thing comes whooping And that is well worth caught in the pages.

Brothers Keepers, by Dor Westlake (Hodder & Stoughton, £3.95). Shuddergoing, not shenanigans, in a Mad monastery. A-fizz with bubbles, buxom with ch fantasy: a delightful's crime's new year. Rabel, by David Anne, Allen, £3.95). How might come to Britain plausibly told in this novel showing all the knock but some slow politicking. I see a film. At High Risk, by Palm Court (Collins, £3.95). I circles, Parisian dip with a touch of the forths, a tale of black suspense. Swishingly reu The Moroccan, by C. A dad (W. H. Allen, £3.95). Highly refreshing do view of today's Israel (b formation on duty, car seen through orie eyes, moving into convs lish spy-tale. Cheeky, gippy.

Mr T, by Martin I (Collins, £2.95). Russell at devising extraordinary basing situations. Here banish researcher's denies he is him. You h know the how and why. Honesty Will Get Nowhere, by John She (Collins, £3.80). W return after long at Sherwood's tale of quous, simple robin's is delightfully gentle from start to finish.

H. R. F. Ke

FOYLEARTGALLIE

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TLS

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

فكرنا من الأصل

Getting touchy over speaking with too many tongues in Brussels

Brussels Making his maiden appearance before the Brussels press corps last week, Mr Roy Jenkins, the new president of the European Commission, read out a brief and innocuous statement (in English) about his policy aims over the next four years.

After he had finished, a Belgian television reporter asked him to repeat what he had said in French. Mr Jenkins declined, pointing out, accurately enough, that his predecessor, Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, had made a similar statement in French on his arrival in Brussels and had not felt the need to reread it in English.

An hour or two later Belgian Radio was reporting that the new president had "obstinately refused" to speak French, and the next day the same newspaper correspondent was claiming that the incident had aroused widespread disquiet in the French capital.

It would be wrong to make too much of a minor episode, but Mr Jenkins was receiving his first lesson in one of the unwritten commandments of the Community: thou shalt pretend that French is still the universal language of diplomacy.

Tactically, Mr Jenkins would have done better, even at some risk of personal embarrassment, to have called on his reserves of grammar-school French and stumbled through a few sentences in the tongue of Racine and Molière. It is, after all, the thought that counts.

Few subjects touch so sensitive a nationalistic nerve as language. To all intents and purposes, the EEC is now a multi-lingual organization with six official tongues—French, English, German, Italian, Dutch and Danish.

Full interpretation facilities have to be provided for all meetings of any importance whether at the level of ministers or officials, and all working documents have to be translated into the six official languages. Some 38 per cent of the entire staff of the European Commission are engaged in translation work of one kind or another.

None the less, French is still *primus inter pares*. Among European Commission officials, it remains the nearest thing to a "lingua franca", even though

the Anglophone intake of 1973, after the entry into the EEC of Britain, Ireland and Denmark, was a severe blow to French cultural supremacy. Most documents are still written first in French.

French is still de rigueur at the daily press briefings given by the Commission's team of official spokesmen, interpretation being available only when a commissioner descends from Olympus in person to make a policy statement or announce some new proposal.

While there are French and Italian journalists who speak little or no English, it is equally true that there are some British, Danish and Irish correspondents who are no less deficient in French. There is virtually no one who cannot speak either French or English.

The sensible solution would thus seem to be to make French and English the working languages for press briefings. But such suggestions have always come to nought, mainly because the Germans and the Italians are not prepared to extend to two languages the privileged status they tolerate at a pinch for one.

A similar German objection is holding up agreement on the format of an EEC passport. Everyone else accepts that the contents of the document should appear in three languages—French, English and German—and the tongue of the issuing country. The Germans want the contents to be repeated in all six official languages.

This should dispel any notion that the Francophone community is unique in its touchiness about language. Understandably, however, France is jealous of its preserve, all the more because outside the EEC French has given ground everywhere to English as a world trade tongue, mainly owing to the power and influence of the United States.

Mr Jenkins was thus treading on delicate ground last week. He is said to have a good understanding of French, and to be able to read it without difficulty, but it appears that he will not be fully accepted until he has spoken a few words in public as well.

Michael Hornsby

Do they really want to bring the House down?

Ronald Butt

Mr Callaghan has again recently indicated as clearly as he can without giving hostages to fortune, that there will be no early election. As to the matter of fact, he may be right.

The election could be a long way off. If the choice is left to the Prime Minister, he shall wait until the oil comes in, the benefits of the present hardtimes Labour policy are reaped and until the public is in a more friendly mood towards the Government, which means that it will be quite a long time before Mr Callaghan wants to vote again.

What is more, to carry on as long as possible is wholly in line with the general constitutional convention that parliaments ought normally to be allowed to run most of their natural lives so long as the House of Commons provides governments with a sufficient support to enable them to govern.

Prime Ministers are not supposed to go rushing to the country beforehand without good reason and simply to strengthen their party's position. When they do so, they often come unscathed, as in 1970 and 1974.

So Mr Callaghan has everything to gain by hanging on. Yet we really ought to remind ourselves, as we assess the performance of the politicians we sent to Westminster two and a half years ago, that it isn't for Mr Callaghan to choose when the election is but for the House of Commons. And this is no statement of a formal but unreal position. The House of Commons has not, for a very long time, been so powerful nor better able to dismiss a government if it wants.

To find anything like a similar situation, we have to look back at least to the inter-war years when a minority Labour Government was twice sustained in office on sufferance by the Liberals, once when Ramsay MacDonald first took office in 1924, and a second time in 1929.

Before that, to find anything remotely resembling the present situation, we have to go back to the years between 1846 and 1867, when another fragmented House of Commons swiftly made and unmade a series of short-lived minority governments in a remarkable but short-lived demonstration of "independent" parliamentary power. But in those days it

could do so without causing a dissolution, which this Parliament almost certainly cannot.

Mr Callaghan's Government, however, is not, perhaps, a minority Government. At any rate, it is not a minority Government if you lump together all its miscellaneous allies, including the Independent from Fermanagh, Mr Maguire, on whom it finally and very precariously depends for that famous majority of one.

Nor is it a coalition Government. It has no pacts and no obligations. It is restrained by nothing but its own common sense.

In fact, the strength of Mr Callaghan's Government does not depend on its overall majority of one. Nor would it be much stronger with an overall majority of (say) five or six, if the Government faced a large, single-party Opposition which could harness, as the Tories harassed the Government in Attlee's second Parliament.

Mr Callaghan holds office simply because there exists no basis on which all the present opposition parties can combine against it.

There is, to start with, the accident of Mr Enoch Powell's association with the Ulster Unionists. But for this, and for Mr Powell's refusal to accept Mrs Thatcher and the Keith Joseph's "conversion", and his conviction that the Tory Party, as it is at present constituted, needs one more defeat for it to find its true self again, might not the "Ulster" Unionists have been based in the Tory fold? It is at least possible.

Then there are the Liberals. They dare not face an early election; they are hard up and see their voters, "Liberal" in name but not, for the most part, in nature, slipping away. Not least, the party Nationalists have been playing their own game until Devolution is settled and want to keep Labour in until it is settled, every other question of national politics notwithstanding.

I am not saying that all these groups and people should not behave in this way if they think it serves their political interest, and their convictions, to do so. The point is simply that it is in their power, if they choose, to destroy the Government of office and they do not choose to.

For once, we are actually living in a time when the House of Commons has enough people

in it who have the power to elect a Government because the Government cannot command a majority of the House which is tied to its machine and whose members dare not upset it for fear of destroying their own political lives.

So let nobody say that the House of Commons is powerless because the "system" allows the Government to do what it likes. The truth is that the power of the House of Commons is always so less, and no more, than what suits the majority of its members in any given situation. And it has suited enough of the fragmented Opposition to accept measures of socialism they care little for rather than face the consequences of turning the Government out.

But, of course, it doesn't stop there. With such a knife-edge majority as the Government enjoys, it would be quite possible for the disaffected elements in the Labour Party to bring it down if they chose. The left hate so much of what the Government is doing economically that they have overruled it long since, but, of course, they won't.

Mr Heffer may huff and puff, but the left will not be responsible for the death of this Government and failure at the next election, which they hope rather to be able to ascribe to too little socialism.

Only the politically naïve could expect the left to pull the house down when it is doing so well in capturing the party machine and the constituency vote. The left will determine the political complexion of future Labour MPs, and when it motivates what Mr Crosland has graphically described as the antics of the NEC.

So the left carefully restricts itself to the role of demonstrators it could safely indulge in last week when 77 left-wingers voted against the defence cuts as insufficient, and knew the Government would still be safe in office because the Opposition was bound to abstain. But what about the right, where the discontent is hardly less acute?

Quite a revolt was expected from them in a contrary sense over defence. And what happened? Mr Prentice, Mr John Mackintosh and Mr Crawford have exercised the traditional defence vote rather than go into the Tory lobby. Well, who can blame them? They

have to serve their cause as they think best and define what their cause is.

They have also to decide what the Labour link is worth to them. Mr Mackintosh has argued for years that Parliament is unfree, dominated by the executive and unable to influence policy—so much so that it could only be rescued by a "committee system" on American lines.

Well, we don't hear quite so much about that panacea these days, and I'm not clear what a committee system could do to change the present situation. So instead we hear more about proportional representation. But, of course, the true answer lies on the floor of the House (where if the Government is to come unstuck it could just conceivably do so over devolution).

Mr Mackintosh and Mr Brian Walden have done their bit there—over the Dock Regulation Bill, for instance. But when it comes to turning out the Government, it's another matter. In theory, Mr Mackintosh might try to persuade his friends on the right to a combined operation to this end in the interests of the Lab-Lib realignment some of them would like. But he won't and they wouldn't.

It calls for rather a lot of nerve these days to get out from the shelter of a big party and cross the floor. (People did it in the bad old days but that was before the pull of the party machine became so powerful.) So, of course, the good men of the Labour right are hoping that, perhaps, electoral reform might do the trick for them in a sort of realignment without tears.

On balance, it suits almost everybody, the Nationalists, the Liberals, Mr Powell, Mr Heffer, Mr Mackintosh and even Mr Prentice, perhaps, to keep things as they are. It also suits Mr Callaghan, but not Mrs Thatcher. Everyone has to play his own game.

I don't blame them. But we certainly can't blame the inadequacies of the House as an institution for keeping going a Government which so few people in it or out of it like. The House of Commons, as always, is as good and responsible as the people in it will allow it to be. If it suits the majority it can bring the Government down. But will it?

Will President Ford term of office be remembered as the Kissinger years?

With a last round of brave smiles, Gerald Ford today relinquishes his office, bringing to an end his caretaker-like Presidency of the United States and the painful transitional process which began with his defeat seemingly so long ago in last November's elections. Such an extended transition is no mean test of endurance, for in American politics, as in American football, winning is seen not as just everything, but the only thing.

Mr Ford's pride, as he said in his farewell State of the Union message, is to be passing the country on to Jimmy Carter in better shape than he found it. His disappointment is that not enough countrymen thought his performance warranted giving him a full term of his own.

It should not have surprised him. No one, after all, considered him a potential President during 25 years in Congress. No one, that is, until a desperate Richard Nixon thought of him in 1973 as the one man to appoint as replacement Vice-President who could not be taken seriously as his own replacement.

He was wrong. But Mr Ford's mistake was to be persuaded he could go even further. He persuaded some others too, and the result was a series of coincidently predicting that Mr Ford would become a second Truman, and surprise everyone with his political acumen.

Mr Ford's achievement rating has to fall in between. But there are several signal accomplishments. One is to have cut the Presidency down to size, after the years of Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. It may be that Americans now again want someone larger than life. We shall see.

But there can be no doubt that "the Jerry" with his spirited wife and their likable children, again made the White House seem a human place, with rather ordinary, or "average", virtues and failings. There may have been no inspiration, but nobody can have kept unseeing in spite of the things he left undone, and in spite of the one daring act that blighted his beginning.

That it is here suggested, will be remembered as his second achievement—the pardon of his predecessor. hindsight shows that this one act cut the country loose from its obsessive obsession with the Watergate scandal and Nixon.

Mr Ford handled matters with typical maledroitness. Perhaps it would have been more prudent to extract a full admission of wrongdoing from the disgraced former President, but the hard fact remains that the pardon ended the hurt, and the country turned forward again. Further, Mr Ford made an unprecedented move, in going to testify before Congress, to persuade all that there had been no "deal".

A third achievement was to have revived Cabinet government. He made some excellent appointments in such men as William Coleman (who Solomon-like authorized the Concorde trial), and Dr Edward Levi, who as Attorney General, reformed both Justice Department and FBI.

Sensing his own limitations Mr Ford allowed his officers greater rein. With some it worked. With others the success was questionable—the economy was handled poorly and for a man who enjoys such warm personal relations with individuals, Mr Ford demonstrated, strikingly, the lack of conservative Congressmen's insensitivity and lack of compassion towards society's poor and disadvantaged.

In foreign policy Mr Ford stuck with the Secretary of State he inherited as his "tutor", and was perhaps too "tutor" in that of him just when his influence went into sharp decline.

Dr Kissinger's is great departure today: indeed been "Pre foreign policy" for past three years, an influence for the just now his farewell phony "I got on without him, of course, although ordinary personal r nurtured with Arab be the most difficult not be long before comes tumbling off but in the mean while recall briefly the ex difficulties he bot with and worsened. He believed that point was the decl United States pre and managing the r its power relative b superpower so that this basic policy would be unchanged.

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The final messy e the United States f East Asia was c accomplishment, e his acceptance of a Peace Prize for the f agreement now looks to size, after the years of Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. It may be that Americans now again want someone larger than life. We shall see.

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Why Cairo wants peace at nearly any price

Egypt wants peace and needs peace. This was the main burden of the talk I had with President Sadat in Cairo a week ago, and it is the message repeated by all of the ministers, politicians and officials I met. There is nothing really surprising about this, and President Sadat has made his intentions abundantly clear in the past. The Egyptian economy is under considerable strain, still precariously balanced between the war footing on which it has had to be maintained for so long and the peace-time footing to which the President has tried to bring it back over the past two or three years.

The whole infrastructure of the country (bureaucracy, communications, transport) needs a complete overhaul. Massive investments abroad is being sought for long-term industrial and agricultural projects. It is impossible to do all this and

prepare for war at the same time.

So the Egyptian government and people are acutely aware of the need for a Middle East peace settlement and President Sadat, who was looking more relaxed and sounding more optimistic than at any of the many other meetings I have had with him over the past six years, has already shown his determination to do what he can to get negotiations for a settlement moving again.

Ideally, of course, he would like to see a settlement in 1977. That, he realises, may not be possible, but at least there must be enough progress this year to hold out the virtual certainty of a settlement in 1978.

If there is no progress in 1977 because of Israeli delaying tactics, President Sadat sees no way of escaping another war. Naturally, he would regard this as a catastrophe for Egypt as

well as for all the other countries that would be involved. But he is convinced that the present state of limbo cannot continue indefinitely. The alternatives are a settlement or war. The timing of the main diplomatic initiatives to be launched in 1977 remains elastic, but the aim is to make certain that the Geneva Conference is reconvened in the summer or early autumn. The president was realistic about the fact that an earlier meeting would not give time for the Carter administration to emerge from the election extravaganza and reassess the realities and needs of the Middle East situation in a sober frame of mind.

Exerting the influence

In particular, it is hoped that when the administration comes to appreciate the significance of the unusually happy position enjoyed by the United States and by the West generally in the Arab world today, it will act in Western interest by exerting on behalf of a just settlement the influence which it alone can command.

At the same time, I found in

Cairo a new awareness of the dangers of putting all one's eggs in one (American) basket. A variety of diplomatic initiatives are envisaged. A good start has already been made with the Sofia foreign ministers' meeting at improving relations with the Soviet Union. The president spoke of his hope that Egypt would be able to play a more relevant part in the coming months. This seems fit in with what is known of Mr Carter's thinking on the subject, though I found it depressing to be told that France and West Germany are regarded as being much more actively interested in searching for a settlement than is Britain.

It was pointed out to me that, with the exception of a few countries directly involved, Western Europe would suffer most from a renewed war. The attainment of a lasting peace in the Middle East should therefore be the first priority of European foreign policy.

One thing that is helping the president's efforts is the much healthier look presented by the Arab world as a whole this year than last. The acrimonious dispute between Egypt and Syria has been satisfactorily concluded and good relations restored with unexpected speed.

This is a significant development, which would have seemed a remote possibility as recently as September of last year, is a reminder of how seemingly insoluble inter-Arab disputes can be settled quickly.

Relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia remain good and close, and although inevitably there are strains caused by the borrower-lender relationship, the combination of increasingly experienced Saudi diplomacy and greater Egyptian self-confidence makes it possible to surmount them with relative ease. The basis and springboard for any effective Arab diplomatic action—Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia—is once again in being.

With regard to the Palestinians, President Sadat confirmed what he had recently told the Washington Post about the inevitability of a link being forged between a new Palestinian state on the West Bank, and Jordan, but he stressed that this was no new departure in Egyptian policy and that he had first emphasized the point in 1974.

The chances for peace

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Cairo seems confident that the Palestinian leadership will in due course be able to accept the inevitability of such a linkage, and it was repeatedly pointed out to me by all with whom I spoke, including Mahmoud Riad, Secretary-General of the Arab League, that an association was in the interests of the Palestinians and that without it a new Palestinian state would not be viable. The economy of the West Bank was geared to that of the East Bank, and one and a half million Palestinians live in Jordan and are already Jordanian citizens.

The chances for peace have never been better and the United States State Department is fully aware of this reality, but as always the real question is whether the Israelis really want a settlement which is generally acceptable. Will they give up territories in exchange for peace, and if not, will the United States exercise the pressure which is necessary to persuade them?

Dennis Walters

The author is Conservative MP for Westbury and is joint chairman of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding.

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Two days in a cold bath

82 year old widow trapped by fall and rescued after 48 hours endurance

Old Jane has needed to be plucky all her life—she endured wartime tragedy, made a total recovery from cancer, and from partial paralysis. She needed all her bravery to survive a recent fall in her bath. Unable to move she endured the cold until, by good fortune, the home help on her weekly visit called the police when unable to enter the flat. After some weeks in hospital Jane has recovered.

Help The Aged needs your support to help prevent such tragic situations: To enable more volunteer care to be organised; to stop the suffering of loneliness by starting more Day Centres; to initiate Day Hospital Centres so that those needing treatment can get it, yet live at home; to send food and medical aid to old people in dire need. In thankfulness for your blessings help one brave old man or woman:

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The Times Diary

On the stopping train to Saigon

although he might admit this begins to pall after a while. The same is true of the endless birches and pine forests of the Siberian countryside. But the social life of the long-distance train is rich and varied, and the lubricant qualities of vodka and pocket chess combine to produce amorous encounters over ersatz samovars.

At 8.55 on Tuesday evening, having left his Peking hotel, he boards for Hanoi, where he arrives 12 days after leaving London via Hankow. There is only the last lap of the journey to Saigon to complete the round here that he meets his Waterloo. He pursues his faithful Cooks to find stations between Hanoi and Saigon painstakingly listed. But the distance between the two cities is curiously shown as 0 km, and, more to the point, there are no trains.

Watch it

If you remember "Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases" then you remember Richard Messingham. He was the far man with the face of a bloodhound who appeared in Government short films in the 1940s urging people to bathe in five inches of water, post early for Christmas and cross a road sensibly.

Messingham, who died in 1953, has three evenings of programmes devoted to his work at the National Film Theatre next week, including his first amateur productions when he

was working "at the London Fever Hospital. Tell me if it hurts" is described as "a ferocious black joke at the expense of dentists" and Another case of poisoning a cautionary tale of what results from eating dubious pork pies or drinking from dirty glasses in pubs. You have been warned.

An anti-smoking advertisement in The Guardian declares that "one-third of all smokers will die". If the others achieve immortality, it might be worth starting.

Fertile field

For the second time this week I encountered my colleagues from the gardening press. This is the time when, or so manufacturers of garden products assume, the experts are compiling their bumper spring articles. The assiduous green-fingered scribe thus has to endure a hectic round of buffet lunches at the better London hotels.

Yesterday we were the guests of David Hessayon, the author of the slim but extraordinarily useful and beautifully illustrated booklets in the Be Your Own Gardening Expert series. They are cheap, brisk, down-to-earth guides on what to do in the garden, particularly on how to recognise pests and diseases. I have always particularly admired the restraint by which Hessayon avoids excessive pro-

The trouble with the Royals today is that they have no incentives



but taken seriously none the less.

Visitors checked in at the administration building, and were issued with a route map, an explanation of the various departments they would visit, and a booklet of tickets to be stamped at some 20 checkpoints on the way round. The tickets would be exchanged for a "degree" if they finished the course.

The first port of call was an improvised student television station, which did not appear to be working very well. Most visitors pressed quickly forward to the biology department where they looked with distaste at taste flies, mosquitoes, roach and locusts.

department issued a animation with quest as "Who won the Fl War? Who came seco" "Fl" the next two 1 2 3 4 5. They had had some "ver answers submitted.

Visitors got their fit at their ninth port of a young man who means in his last beam. it bintreingence.

Three departments (test visitors' reaction two wanted them to di looking in a mirror. Nt ingly the psycholog ment were keenest to visitors what fools th and had laid on a y illusions. "It does much to do with ps but it shows how you deceive you", a stu plained.

By mid-afternoon d been nearly 1,000 many from local sch nearly 100 had claimt for "pleasing" the which, if pleasing, do several hours. The was enthusiastic.

"I just dropped in f ten minutes at just said an Uxbridge sho "but I have already s hours."

Recently I poked fun Evesham Journal for re "Stan-on-the-Wold" wa court which has taken a Thursday for as long one can remember h meeting on Tuesdays revert to its former day of Wednesday." Lous was never neper, made everything clea Snow magistrates are meeting on Mondays.



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CANTERBURY AND ROME

expressio odium theol... lacks employment these... it connects the acerbity... which theologians were... to dispute their relish in... down each other's argu-... and the primness with... they fortified their own... and set out destroy-... of the opponents... can still be heard—from... used pulpits at Belfast... or the controversy... adding the name of Arch-... Lefebvre. But in the... of this field of ecumenical... all has changed. A new... is required: man-... theological perhaps... method of the new... is to identify and... areas of agreement... and residual differences... to a... argument removed... which the previous... had been conducted... For... a new vocabulary... is only found useful, prefer-... antique resonance but... ed by community or... scars. Such a... community? fellow-... communion of faith... like a thread through... to final production of... an-Roman Catholic Inter-... Commission—an agree-... on "Authority in the... crux on this occasion is... of the Pope. The... line of argument is that... the beginning pastoral... in the local Christian... nities has reposed pri-... in the bishop "who is... ible for preserving and... the integrity of the... in order to further the... response to the Lord... Christ and its commit-... mission"; that in... fashion the *koinonia* of... local churches is... realized in their com-... with one another, for... purpose both councils and... al bishops have been... appropriate or necessary... at by extension ecumenical... and a bishop of... al primacy were recog-... the natural star for that... being in Rome. The... document is vague about... nure of the authority and... of the jurisdiction exercis-... by bishop, primate and... respectively. A bishop, we... ld, "can require the com-... necessary to maintain... and charity" in the daily... the community over which... tches. No such power to

require compliance is mentioned... in connexion with the office of... superior bishops or with the... primacy at Rome. The latter is... presented thus:

Primacy fulfils its purpose by... helping the churches to listen... to one another, to grow in love... to strive together... towards the fulness of Christian... life and witness; it respects and... promotes Christian freedom and... spontaneity; it does not seek... uniformity where diversity is... legitimate, or centralize adminis-... tration to the detriment of local... churches. A primate exercises... his ministry not in isolation but... in collegial association with his... brother bishops.

The statement finishes with a... common declaration that it would... be appropriate in any future... union for a universal primacy... such as that described to be held... by the see of Rome. Or rather, the... statement does not finish there, but goes on to record... briefly that problems still arise... over such matters as the doctrine... of papal infallibility, the status... of the so-called Petrine texts in... the Gospels, the question whether... communion with Rome is a... necessary condition of a church's... catholicity, and the claim that... the Pope possesses universal... immediate jurisdiction—a fairly... formidable list.

Nevertheless the statement the... commission has agreed shows a... convergence of opinion remark-... able by any reckoning. On the... Anglican side there is readiness... to acknowledge that union must... incorporate the active primacy... of Rome, albeit within "con-... servational" limits which are... indicated without being defined. On... the Roman Catholic side there is... readiness to lower the key and... reduce the substance of the... highly developed papal claims, and... choose more circumspectly the... bound for their justification. No... of submission. The yoke, if... it is to be, is of velvet.

Talk with the commission's... earlier statements on the... Eucharist and the ministry this... one would enable the... moment of unity to be main-... tained—divided, and it is a... very rare proviso, the two... churches large can embrace... these propositions with the... cordiality and conviction with... which they've offered by the... theologians have agreed them.

There has been some stickiness... in the reception accorded the... earlier texts of the commission, and... so it is likely to be again. The... commission's description of the... Roman primacy is norma-... tive: this is how, in its opinion,

the primacy ought to be under-... stood and, in the light of that... understanding, practised. Angli-... cans may require a great deal... of persuading that, were they... formally to acknowledge the... primacy of Rome, the animal... they would actually encounter, including the elaborate apparatus... of church government surround-... ing it, would answer to that... description. Roman Catholics may... experience no less difficulty... in endorsing what is bound to... seem to many of them a dilution... of the papal office and so of the... principle of unity and orthodoxy... within their church.

The members of the com-... mission were enabled to travel... to their destination by leaving... behind much of the historical... baggage of their respective... churches. Some churchmen of... both communions will applaud... that: to their minds the imped-... iments, acquired as likely as not... by the operation of time or error, are... better lost. Others will not... be so sure: a church which does... too much violence to its... historical development and to the... collective consciousness which... has helped to form may lose more... than the lumber of the past. It... may become confused as to its... tradition, factious, and less able... to sustain its characteristic forms... of spirituality.

There are few who would not... be pleased if satisfactory means... could be found of closing the... sixteenth-century breach between... Canterbury and Rome. Yet... history and habits of thought... still stand across the path to... which this commission points. They... are a less impenetrable... obstruction than once they were, but... they remain in place and... formidable. The methods of... ecumenical theology allow rapid... advances to be made by its... adroitness within its own universe... of discourse. But it tends to leave... behind others who are not... familiar with the technique or... who find it more apt to evade... than remove their difficulties.

Meanwhile there is a less... ambitious objective than por-... tending reunion, and its achieve-... ment would give satisfaction... enough to be going on with:... sacramental inter-communication... between Anglican and Roman... Catholic congregations on the... basis of mutual respect and a... sufficiency of doctrinal agree-... ment, leaving aside differences... about church order of which... those raised by the papacy are... the most stubborn.

Churches and black unions in S Africa

From The Reverend Harry O. Morton and others

Sir, We believe that support for the... week of protest against the South... African Government's move to... cripple the emerging black trade... union movement should not be con-... fined to trade unionists. As a result... of Britain's strong historical and... commercial links with South Africa, all... the British people and especially the... business community have a duty to... register their profound objection... to banning and detention without... trial of anyone, including, especially... this week, those involved in organiz-... ing black trade unions.

For many years there has been a... serious debate as to whether British... industry could justify its presence in... South Africa. It is clear, among... other things, that the economic... benefits which it brought to the... black community and the power... which it could deploy to encourage... and hasten reform substantially out-... weighed the undoubted moral and... political objections which it offered... the apartheid regime.

The relative success of the cam-... paign to raise wages to more... reasonable levels, at least in the... commercial and industrial sectors, and... the indications that leading... British companies were beginning to... accept the need for real negotiations... with genuine representatives of their... black labour force, had encouraged... the belief that developments in the... business world could indeed contri-... bute towards a radical change in the... position of the blacks in South... Africa. Recent events, however, have... undermined the basis of such an... interpretation.

Following dramatic protests by... young urban blacks, which have con-... tinued since the first confrontation... of schoolchildren with the police on... June 16, 1976, the business com-... munity has been put under pressure... to reform emanating from the business... community has been put with blank... refusal on the part of the South... African Government. The South... African Government has given no... proper reply to the suggestions for... reform put forward by the Trans-... vaal Chamber of Commerce.

On October 18, 1976, Mr. Vorster... told businessmen at the Associated... Chambers of Commerce Conference... to stop meddling in politics, saying... "giving in to unreasonable requests... from business organizations would... be adulterating the whole political... process of the Republic." Further-... more, he has been concerned with... the development of inde-... pendent black trade unions has... demonstrated the Government's... determination to close off the most... promising avenue along which the... business community could move to-... wards ending the relationship of... blacks and whites on a new footing.

By its actions, the South African... Government has not only challenged... the international trade union move-... ment but also sealed off one of the... last avenues for peaceful change. If... by our protests we cannot prevail... upon the minister, Mr. Kruger, to... rescind the banning orders then we... face anew the question whether our... involvement in the South African... economy can be morally justified. If... British industry is prevented from... making a positive contribution to... the achievement of a just society in... South Africa, there can hardly be... moral justification for continued in-... volvement there.

On the grounds that pressure by... investors has proved inadequate and... that therefore the argument that... economic growth can produce funda-... mental change has been proved... false, the Christian Institute of... Southern Africa is appealing to the... call for no further investment in South... Africa. Unless the Government of... South Africa can reverse its present... course, the British Churches will be... impelled by events to reconsider... that call.

We ask all those who seek peace-... ful change in South Africa to join... with us in appealing to the British... Government to make the strongest... representations to the Government... of South Africa, to lift the banning... orders and allow the development... of free and independent black... unions.

Yours sincerely,
HARRY O. MORTON,
General Secretary,
British Council of Churches,
B. C. BUTLER,
Catholic Institute for... International Relations,
TREVOR JEPSON,
Chairman, Christian Concern... for Southern Africa,
1 Cambridge Terrace,
Regents Park, NW1,
January 16.

Educating our masters

From Professor R. J. Ball and Professor T. Kemper

Sir, By implication, your leader of... January 18, "Educating Our... Masters" suggests that no sound... foundations currently exist on which... to build more effective management... skills in the public sector. You... conclude, therefore, that there is a... need for a new Public Service Staff... College. The point in which you... present your case ignores the... further possible contributions that... could be made from existing man-... agement schools.

We would argue that considerable... efforts have already been made by... schools of management to attempt... to meet some of the needs of the... public sector. In the post-war years... field, public sector industry is fully... represented in the middle and... senior management programmes that... are run by the schools. Attempts to... relate the schools to the needs of... the Civil Service proper have been... less successful, particularly since... the founding of the Civil Service... College, which has resulted in a... drying up of the initial flow of civil... servants that was characteristic of... the early days of the Administrative... Staff College and the London... Business School. Discussions with... the Civil Service Department have... not resulted in any material change... in recent years. We have been left... with the distinct impression that... the Civil Service believes that it can... meet its own development needs... with little reference to the major... investments made by both govern-... ment and industry in the business... schools.

This is a description of practice. As a matter of principle, we sym-... pathize strongly with the view that... joint development and education of... managers in both the public and... private sector is of major impor-... tance. Competence-based education... only seems to inhibit the best use... of development of a greater pliancy... of roles within the economy and... limit communication based on a... common language and shared... developmental experience. To create... yet another specialized institution... will only succeed in driving an... even greater wedge between those... attending courses in established... management schools, and those... engaged (other than in nationalized... industries) in the public sector.

In the country at large, there is a... need, not only for new investment, but also to ensure the best use of... existing resources. Before advocat-... ing the creation of yet another... institution, proper attention should... be paid to the use of existing assets... already created by industry and... government, which can provide a... basis for wider developments in... management and policy making... skills.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. BALL, Principal,
London Graduate School of... Business Studies,
Sussex Place,
Regent's Park, NW1,
T. KEMPER, Principal,
The Administrative Staff College,
Henley,
January 19.

Protecting doctors' interests

From Dr D. C. Anderson

Sir, Dr J. F. Rickards, president of... the Hospital Consultants and... Specialists Association (one of our... more recent medical para-unions)... writes on January 15: "but in our... country today, where Government... supports only the claims made by... organized trade unions, the only... way in which professional men and... women can ensure that their... services will remain available to... the public is by having powerful... trade unions to press their... interests..."

Two problems arise for the... medical profession in adopting such... tactics. First, since we will be... treated according to how we behave, we... will rapidly cease to be a profes-... sion. It is already sometimes... difficult to distinguish between the... actions of doctors and dockers. Secondly, if we all talk and act as... if the block voices of self-seeking... trade unions are the only ones that... will ever again be heard, we will... make it even more certain that this... appalling prophecy fulfils itself.

Unless we soon get a National... Government that responds to the... forces of reason and moderation... before those of party dogma, and... the self interest for which trade... unions exist, we shall all be sunk... anyway. The medical profession, by... trying to play the union game... (albeit in a rather amateur way) is... embarking upon a hopeless policy... of despair.

There is another harder but more... honourable course of action open to... us. It is to set aside such self... destructive tactics and push instead... by all available means for consti-... tutional means for a change in the... way in which our country is... governed. We should reject trade... unionism for ourselves and insist... that people are listened to once... again because of the truth of what... they have to say, rather than the... amount of trouble they will cause... if they turn nasty.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID C. ANDERSON,
Senior lecturer,
The University of Manchester,
Department of Medicine,
The Royal Infirmary,
Manchester,
January 17.

Death of Gary Gilmore

From the Reverend Michael Sharkey

Sir, You may be right in claiming... in your leading article (January 18)... that each country has to make its... own decisions about capital punish-... ment, but the case of Gary Gilmore... raised other issues which *The Times*... has disappointingly evaded: the... vengeance motive, the ghoulish... fascination of the media in the... macabre details, and especially the... death wish of the man himself. In... the light of which his execution... seems to have been grim compliance... with a bizarre suicide.

Every day or two, *The Times*... reports other executions throughout... the world, and unless all these are... their countries' own business, the... capital punishment of Gary Gilmore... should not be treated so defensively... as America's private concern either.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SHARKEY,
Oscott College,
Sutton Coldfield,
Warwickshire,
January 18.

E ECONOMIC TRAGEDY OF EGYPT

Most a tradition in Egypt... the month of January is... by demonstrations of... and economic discontent, more... or less explicit... overtones. They are... led by workers from the... steelworks and students... Cairo University. There... ally some damage to... ty and a number of arrests... of those arrested being... whom the Government... to intimidate rather than... act instigators of the riots.

Year things have gone... further. There has been... not only in Cairo but in... dria as well, and so... that it has forced Presi-... adat to give the police... to fire at demonstrators... to call in the army, to... a 14-hour curfew for the... since the 1952 revol-... d finally to revoke the... as suspend the price... as the Government had... ed on Monday that had... the outburst. Not... uly there were rumours... yesterday that the... Minister, Mr Mamdouh... had resigned. These... apparently premature, but... ution is clearly bad... to call for a scapegoat... If not the Prime... himself, it is likely at... be his deputy, Mr Abdul-... al-Qaisuni, the "father... Egyptian economy" who... cently recalled to... from the chairmanship... Arab International Bank... financial background to... uts of the past two days... be easily comprehensible... ish readers, for Egypt's... situation is in some... ke a nightmarish carica-... our own. Foreign debts

are believed to amount to... \$15,000 million. The 1976 budget... deficit was about £130 million... on a total expenditure of nearly... £6,000 million. There continues... to be very rapid population... growth. In fact, Egypt is rally... dependent on a foreign credit... which is increasingly hard to find.

Last week the foreign minister... walked out in despair from a... meeting at which his colleagues... from the oil-rich Arab states... were unwilling to accept his plea... for increased financial support. As... for foreign capital investment, that... has not responded on any-... thing like the hoped-for scale to... President Sadat's "open-door... policy." It has been deterred... partly by the lack of a full settle-... ment of the conflict with Israel, and... partly by the many infra-... structural and bureaucratic... bottlenecks in Egyptian society. The... two drawbacks are con-... nected, for Egypt remains a war... economy (spending more than a... quarter of its gnp on the armed... forces, which also absorb an... unquantifiable proportion of its... human energies and talents). The... country's productive capacity has... been increasingly under-utilized, while... its infrastructure has decayed to... the point where elementary services... such as the telephone have become... virtually unusable.

The result has been, of course, a... roaring inflation, against which... Egypt's lower and middle classes... had been very partially... cushioned by government sub-... sidies on the prices of basic... commodities such as foodstuffs... and petrol. Mr Qaisuni, ap-... pointed to negotiate a re-... scheduling of Egypt's debts... through the International Mon-... etary Fund, had accepted the

latter's argument that this was... only possible if the Government... adopted a programme of... financial stringency, including a... reduction of the subsidies... which meant, of course, a further... sudden increase in the price of... staple commodities. It sought... to soften the blow by simul-... taneously raising the salaries... and pensions of civil servants, which... had failed by far to keep... pace either with the cost of... living or with the profits made... by a small class of profiteers in... such areas as real estate and... import-export. But this appears... only to have increased the rage... of other categories of the... population.

President Sadat himself has... time in for his share of insults... from the demonstrators, but... there is no reason to think his... position is seriously en-... dangered as yet. He may even... connive to take the credit for... reviving a hasty decision taken... by his Government and referring... the line, like a good democrat, to... the newly elected parliament. But... he has probably had a bad... fright, and even if the riots... subside the economic problem... will no go away. Those who... value the existence of a moderate... Egyptian regime, both in the... Arab world and in the West, would... be well advised to take... note that such a regime cannot... survive indefinitely without more... effective support, both financial... and political. The argument put... by Mr Dennis Walters on the... opposite page—that the present... opportunity for a negotiated... settlement in the Middle East... should be seized quickly—one... that ought to be considered very... seriously by the new adminis-... tration in Washington.

Press Council ruling

From the Director of The Press Council

Sir, It is unfortunate that in her... letter (January 19) about her com-... plaint to the Press Council, Mrs... Maureen Colquhoun, MP, does not... mention that when she telephoned... me to give a rather different... version of what was said by Mr... Nigel Dempster on Capital Radio, I... made it clear that if any state-... ment had been made to the effect... that the Press Council had been... threatened with legal action, it was... incorrect.

The press release which was... altered was the advance copy which... is invariably sent several days... before the publication date and... under confidential cover to the... parties only. Any representations... received as a result of this advance... notice are given careful considera-... tion.

Mrs Colquhoun's letter would... have been better balanced if she... had disclosed that two alterations... were made to the advance release... to her own representations: that... her sentence Mr Arthur Latham, JP, was attempting to read out on... Capital Radio when he was inter-... rupted by Mr Dempster and which... Mr Colquhoun describes as roundly... criticizing the *Daily Mail*, except... for a very minor alteration, re-... tained in the first paragraph of... the amended release; that no alter-... ation of any kind was made to the... Press Council's findings in response... to representations by the *Daily Mail*.

Yours faithfully,
NOEL J. PAUL,
The Press Council,
1 Salisbury Square, ECA,
January 9.

Letting the grass grow

From Mr Ron Bailey

Sir, Alderman David Stimpson... (Letters, January 14) is correct in... pointing out that money obtained... from a housing association, such as... Housing Corporation, and used to... renovate the houses in St Agnes... Place, SE11, is, in fact, "public... funds" and Bernard Levin is not... accurate in saying (January 11) that... a housing association has offered... to let the houses "at no cost to... public funds".

In fact the renovation of St Agnes... Place would actually save a large... amount of public money.

In December, 1975, on behalf of... the emergency service of the... London and Quadrant Housing... Trust, which I then ran, I proposed... that we should renovate the houses... and provide 38 units of accommo-... dation, which the council could then... use for three years instead of the... usual 15 years. The total cost to the... council of £80,000 (less approxi-... mately £5,000 rates which we would... have paid). This was accepted by... the Lambeth Housing Committee on... January 5, 1976, but was later... thrown out by the Policy Committee... on Alderman Stimpson's recom-... mendation.

Thirty-eight units for three years... (156 weeks) at a cost of £80,000... works out at just under £14 per... week per unit. Lambeth pay an... average of £45 per week to bot-... tlefast families. Put another way, 38... units in hotels for 156 weeks at the... current rate of £43 per week will... cost the council £1,638. The same... amount of units in St Agnes Place... would have cost them £80,000. Thus... Alderman Stimpson's recommenda-... tion cost the ratepayers of Lambeth... £174,904.

In February, 1976, I made a... further offer to the council on... behalf of the London and Quadrant... Housing Trust. This was (i) that... we would repair the houses at no... cost to the council, using money... from the Housing Corporation, and... that (ii) half the 38 units could be... used by Lambeth for bed and break-... fast families, and half could be... used for other needy families in... Lambeth.

The cost to public funds (Hous-... ing Corporation money) would have... been 38 (units) times £1,500 (rent... per unit), making a total of £57,000.

Lambeth, however, would have... had 19 units to use instead of bed... and breakfast. Thus in the first 12... months alone they would have saved... 19 (units) times £43 (average weekly... cost of bed and breakfast) times 52... (weeks) making a total of £42,484.

In five years the savings to Lam-... bench's ratepayers would thus have... been £212,420 and the saving to... public funds as a whole would have... been £212,420 less the initial £57,000... Clearly a considerable sum.

The Labour (majority) group on... Lambeth Council meets next Mon-... day (January 17) and, hopefully, they... will bear these figures in mind when... they discuss St Agnes Place. Per-... haps they will also bear in mind... the fact that in 1974-75 Lambeth... spent £153,316 on bed and breakfast... and that in 1975-76 the figure was... £457,886 and that the projection for... this year is £500,000 and, hopefully, therefore, they will halt the dem-... olition of St Agnes Place and accept... a scheme for its renovation, and so... save vast amounts of ratepayers' money.

Whatever the rights and wrongs... of Lambeth's eventual plans for St... Agnes Place, and whatever motives... those councillors who want to... demolish it now, at least five years... in advance of eventual redevel-... opment, the question really is: "can... the ratepayers afford to have their... money wasted as it has been in the... past?"

Yours faithfully,
RON BAILEY,
9 Burnt Ash Lane,
Bromley,
Kent,
January 15.

From Dr Sebastian Kraemer

Sir, Your correspondence, my repre-... sentatives have little logic. Two... men from Lambeth Town Hall write... today (Letters, January 14) to argue... that a street should be demolished... to provide more open space. This... would make sense if the reclaimed... area were surrounded by houses and... streets. It is not St Agnes Place... open space on both sides, so its... removal will ensure that nobody... in Lambeth has easier access to... parkland, merely more of it when... they get there. Is overcrowding of... parks a problem in inner London?

Yours faithfully,
SEBASTIAN KRAEMER,
59 Brixton Water Lane, SW2.

Lem eviction

From Dean Handford, Anglican Church in Jerusalem

Sir, In your issue of January 17, you stated that three Arab... were evicted from their... the Jewish Quarter of the... without justification, and... ered flats elsewhere "at a... round their means".

I discovered the... Arabs were lodged in con-... housing, scheduled for... m. I was shown the dwelling... family (the biggest of the... 12 members) in Misgav... Street.

can say is that if animals... accommodated in this one... well, I really think there... have been a case for inter-... by the SPCA. (The only... as a hole in the ground... the yard, shared with the... of five other "flats".)

three families were offered... age four room modern flats... and new Nussaybeh housing... Beth Hanina, Jerusalem. urments were to become

their property, free and without... charge.

3) If they prefer to stay in the Old... City, they are free to take cash from... the rehousing agency instead of the... suggested flats, and can settle in the... Moslem, Christian or Armenian... quarters, according to their choice... and denomination.

4) The entire Jewish Quarter was... classified as sub-standard, and all is... being reconstructed. In the new... premises, priority is given to Jewish... applicants, notably the old time... residents who were driven out when... the Jordanian Army took over in... 1948.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID KRIVINE,
Economic Correspondent,
Jerusalem Post,
27a HeHalutz Street,
Jerusalem,
January 14.

members of the Workers Defen-... Committee for allegedly carrying... out an "illegal collection of funds". The... funds concerned were destined... for the legal defence of workers... who have been victimized for their... part in the strikes and protests... Radium last year, and also for... support of their families, since many... of these workers have been deprived... of their jobs and of all means of... livelihood. Now some of these funds... have also been confiscated.

After some months of minor... harassment of committee members, the... Government has now decided to... treat this form of defence of civil... rights as a crime. It is to be hoped... that international public opinion... will deter the Polish Government... from this action, which makes a... mockery of the Helsinki agreement, not... to speak of that Government's... own pretensions to be a workers'... state, and constitutes a particularly... ugly form of political repression.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
Professor of Social and Political... Theory,
All Souls College,
Oxford,
January 17.

From Professor Charles Taylor

Sir, Among other signs of increas-... ing repression in Eastern Europe, it... is distressing to learn that the... Polish Government has indicted

Trial by jury

From Mrs Marian Calwell

Sir, I endorse the views expressed... both in your leader (January 6) and... by the Chairman of the Bar (Janu-... ary 10). The James Committee... asked itself in paragraph 89 of its... report the administrative question:... "Given the overall workload in the... magistrates' courts and the Crown... Court, can an efficient criminal... justice system afford the man-... power, time and accommodation... involved in such a comparatively trivial... matter?"

The consumer's answer is to be... found in the 1974 report of the... Social Survey Division of the Office... of Population (HMSO) to the effect

that defendants prefer the Crown... Court. Bearing in mind the doctrine... of the visibility of justice, the fact... that this casts a wholly unjustified... slur on the lay magistracy system... is irrelevant.

Surely what is relevant when... coming to a democratic conclusion... is that the only must be on the... executive to justify more further ad-... ministrative encroachments on the... rule of law and that this, despite... all the arguments for current... economic constraint, they have sig-... nally failed to do.

Yours faithfully,
MARIAN CALWELL,
5 Essex Court,
Temple, EC4,
January 11.

From Mr G. F. Huskisson

Sir, I was surprised and sorry to... read of Mr Morley's difficulty at... Euston in reserving a sleeper berth... for his return journey from Liver-... pool (Letters, January 19).

Arrangements do exist at Euston... Travel Centre to make return... reservations and the transaction... should have presented no difficulty... I am looking urgently into the facts... to find out what went wrong and to... put the matter right.

Yours faithfully,
G. F. HUSKISSON,
District Manager,
British Railways London Midland... Region,
Euston House,
Euston Street, NW1,
January 19.

Sleeper reservations

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Inflation accounting: remedy for a Sandilands difficulty

how much of the gain
inflation.
The Sandilands co-
holding gain does not
because it incorpor
value changes, whethe

inflation or not. A
ment based on change
placement costs of
assets would be in l
the thinking behind t
lands Report and wou
tively simple to op
model for the adjustm
be found in the a
method proposed by
lands, which could be
to all assets.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. BAILEY,
Department of Ma-
Sciences,
The University of M-
Institute of Science a-
nology,
PO Box No 88,
Sackville Street,
Manchester 1.

Why air

travel is
so expensive

From Mr F. S. Garforn
Sir, Presumably Mr
(January 14) expects
rejoice at the introduct
Europe of "cost-bas
fares. Instead I trem
I consider how these
likely to be made

instance, not even the Bangladesh or scornful have been able to resist the appeal of expensively furnished, brilliantly lit, West End style rooms. Without their airlines customers the hotels of Piccadilly and Regent Street must be in a sorry plight. Yet these palaces are not generally passenger-passers-by taking the impulse cannot be made the business could as a

the same applies to the major world cities I have visited.

Yours faithfully,
F. S. GARFORD,
16 Maidstone Road,
Chatham,
Kent.

[illegible]

WAL APPOINTMENTS

DEPARTMENT
1976. Well established Biology
DEPARTMENT
bridge entrance candidates who
DEPARTMENT
archival instrument; to share
ally to assist in the running
ed that the successful applicant
at of the timetable teaching

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WOOD H&G 2ET
uary

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT

University of Hong Kong
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ASSISTANT LECTURER
SHIPS IN ENGLISH

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COMPARATIVE
LITERATURE**

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of the fields: contemporary
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writing; drama.

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Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association Commonwealth Universities (AppUs), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or the Assistant Secretary (Regional), University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

Closing date for applications is February 28, 1977.

— — — — —

THE EDITOR
remedy for

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Looking through FASB8 at Rank

There are some obscure areas of Rank's preliminary figures, notably the impact of United States accounting standard SS 8 on Xerox's contribution, but that aside what does the loss tell us? Clearly, in the 49 per cent jump in its profits to £75.6m is that a troublesome non-Xerox item at least coming of the cold.

Rank has decided to adopt a representative exchange rate to judge by the 34 point rise to 50½ per cent at the rate and the effect of FASB 8 on foreign currency earnings has been less than expected.

But of course, may be gained simply by the fact Rank has decided to adopt a representative exchange rate to judge by the 34 point rise to 50½ per cent at the rate and the effect of FASB 8 on foreign currency earnings has been less than expected.

By year-end, it held £45m of gilts, had built assets back up to £625m (against £786m the previous year) and its average life was up to 74 days.

The New Year has, of course, started much as it did in 1976 and discount house share prices have recently been outperforming the market in recognition. The houses can now generally be expected to follow Union with maximum dividend increases.

But while the outlook for this year must be better than last it would be wrong to expect too much more of share prices. At 340p Union yields 8½ per cent.

Final: 1975 (1975)
Capitalisation £225.5m
Net profits £187m (£207m)
Dividend gross 29.3p (26.4p)

Allied Retailers Hire purchase buoyancy

Allied Retailers has forecast profits of £4m for the year to end-March, ahead of the transfer to unrecognised gross profits reserves on its hire purchase business, which this year is expected to top the £600,000 of last time, but not by all that much.

So the message is that last year's £3.3m pre-tax is likely to be repeated, with the real impetus coming in the second half. In fact Allied's board says that trading in the third quarter was "very satisfactory", and that margins are now improving. Allied's customers appear to be flying in the face of the national experience, cutting back their cash spending and borrowing on hire purchase (the transfer to gross profit reserve rose from £77,000 to £400,000 in the first half of the year, when average wages were rising in real terms).

The net result for Allied's shareholders is that there will be ample room for a prospective yield of 9.7 per cent at 84p. Whether that will do anything for the shares (which shed 1½ yesterday) is, however, a different matter.

On a view beyond the current six months, the caution which has bedeviled betrays is probably justified.

Interim: 1975/76 (1974/75)
Capitalisation £6.55m
Sales £25.2m (£19.4m)
Pre-tax profits £1.2m (£1.46m)
Dividend gross 2.7p (2.46p)

Dixons Photographic The Weston potential

Breathing new life into Weston Pharmaceuticals is proving every bit as arduous as Dixons Photographic can have expected when it acquired the group last February. But although the retail side is still "in the reconstruction stage" it is at least making a real if minuscule contribution to profits, while Weston's whole-

ness, the Brookings Inn and Yale University, to have done well out of the Treasury Secretary's move. The new Treasury Secretary, Simon, the new Secretary of the Treasury, Kenneth Axelson, a soft spoken, small, but it is business, who over 15 months has become the leading expert on the financial problems of the senior executive of C. Penney stores group, played a central role in emergency operations in 75 that saved New York from bankruptcy. He went on to New York's deputy for finance.

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sale and manufacturing divisions are running smoothly enough. Chipping in a total of £1.1m at the interim stage Weston is now at least expected to be able to fund reorganization and redevelopment of its 200-strong retail chain from its own cash flow.

Meanwhile the old Dixons operations at home during a firm recovery staged the period pushing profits up 36 per cent to £1.4m with assistance from last April's VAT cut.

Profits overseas in the half climbed only 10 per cent to £1.5m, despite a 70 per cent improvement in sales and additional exchange benefits. But this figure includes initial trading losses from the new United States subsidiary—now trading profitably—and the recently started Belgian operation which should be making a strong contribution next year. The only cloud on the European horizon now is over Holland where consumer spending cuts have begun to bite severely.

Assuming a contribution of around £2.5m from Weston, Dixons should achieve close to £5m for the full year against last year's £5.2m, which included no figures from the acquisition.

Given the low tax charge on Swiss earnings this puts the shares, up 1p to 69p, on a prospective p/e of just over 5. Even with the paltry prospective 4.8 per cent yield, which made Dixons a dull counter of late, that rating could improve sharply given the potential provided by Weston.

Interim: 1976-77 1975-76
Capitalisation £25.6m
Sales £75.6m (£52.6m)
Pre-tax profits £4.5m (£2.7m)
Dividend gross 1.2p (1.1p)
*Adjusted for scrip on enfranchisement.

Spear & Jackson Up goes the dividend

Spear & Jackson has now produced estimated figures for 1976 in an attempt to fight off Hestair's bid, and those estimates have confounded most sceptics.

After a dreadful first half, the group apparently made a much profit—£1.03m—in the second six months as many people were expecting for the full year, leaving the final profit 18.6 per cent ahead at £1.41m.

After minorities (which for the second half include 40 per cent of the Australian company), earnings are up from £421,000 to £542,000, or to 10.2p a share.

Nevertheless, Hestair's three-for-two share swap proposal, which values Spear at 120p a share against a market price of 119p (up 3p yesterday) still offers Spear shareholders an exit p/e ratio of 11.8, which as I said earlier this week looks sufficiently generous for a second-line engineering company.

Spear is also taking advantage of the Treasury concession to increase the total dividend for 1976 by 55 per cent to 11.35p a share, which at the yield is 9.1 per cent. However, the dividend will be covered one-and-a-half times on total earnings, and possibly uncovered on United Kingdom earnings. But the proposed payout is uncomfortably high in these inflationary times.

The main recovery apparently came from Spear's hand tools division, although orders from all divisions are said to be running 50 per cent higher than a year earlier, while in Canada and the United States, the loss-making operations have been turned round.

Attention has a wide knowledge of iron and steel industry and is particularly strong on ferrous foundries. Chairmanship of the iron and steel working party is a key one under the Government's industrial strategy since much of manufacturing industry depends on the basic raw materials produced by the iron and steel industry and in the past it has been short of its targets.

The new man finds time apparently to cram in a number of additional jobs into his career including directorships of Associated Engineering, Finance for Industry and Industrial Metal Industries. He is also chairman of the governing board of the United World College of the Atlantic and is a member of the Council of Birmingham University.



"Prospects for this year are the worst since the 1974 slump" (House Builders Federation).

Heartbreak for the house builders

Earlier this month Mr Tony Cavanagh, the new president of the House Builders Federation, said that he thought the prospects for house builders this year were the worst since the 1974 slump when only 105,000 new private dwellings were started.

Less than 24 hours later the Department of the Environment said that the house building industry is in trouble. There seems every prospect that in 1977 we shall see more bankruptcies among house-builders than in any year since the war, more men laid off, and a further erosion of morale.

Mr Peter Sturt, Secretary of State for the Environment, is expected within the next few months to announce the long-awaited findings of the housing finance review. But even that, he says, will not be enough to reform it, suggesting that the department is over-optimistic and Mr Cavanagh unduly gloomy; a total of around 125,000 would be a good guess.

But even if the most optimistic figure is reached it is clear that the house building industry is in trouble. There seems every prospect that in 1977 we shall see more bankruptcies among house-builders than in any year since the war, more men laid off, and a further erosion of morale.

When the final figures are in for 1976 the total for private sector starts will probably be around 155,000 to 160,000 and that for the public sector somewhat higher. The private sector will register a severe downturn in 1977 and there is no hope of this being made up by more business in the public sector.

The result is that the industry will be plunged down even more into the mire than it was in 1976 or 1977 when, with luck, the economy has started to show a noticeable improvement, neither the capacity nor the labour force will be there to meet rising demand. So once more we shall be facing escalating prices as growing demand backed by ready finance puts the pressure on scarce resources.

One set of problems will be replaced by another. There seems no way out of it: the best that can be hoped for is that the housing finance review will have taken on board the lessons of the present crisis and that by the time we reach the end of the decade the housing industry will have been put on a surer footing.

Malcolm Brown

in packets bearing the various signs of the Smokers' Club between June 21 and July 22 can accordingly buy the cigarettes of their own birth sign, discreetly packed in black and gold and labelled simply "Cancer".

Whereon the wild thyme blows

"The committee had decided", Sir Harold said, "to divide into three phases its approach to the very wide subject it had to investigate. The first would be the role and functioning of British financial institutions..." (The Times, January 19).

Taken literally this definition of the first phase would certainly appear to embrace the role and functioning of the Treasury and the Bank of England.

Such an investigation might well be timely in view of the widely remarked demoralization of these institutions. The Bank could, perhaps, profit from less role and more functioning, while the Treasury undoubtedly requires the reverse.

However, it may be doubted whether Sir Harold Wilson's committee has the intention, or would be qualified, to scrutinize the Treasury, a job which anyway belongs to Parliament.

It is also doubtful whether the Treasury, after the well-prepared rationalization designed by Lord Armstrong in 1962, has benefited from successive Wilsonian upheavals: the creation of the Department of Economic Affairs in 1964; the creation of the Civil Service Department in 1968; and the re-establishment of the Department of Economic Affairs in 1973.

Since then we have had the inflation under Mr Edward Heath or Mr David Howell's "new style of government" in 1970 and the internal reorganization by Mr David Hancock in 1975. A period of consolidation might now be the best therapy.

The problem of the Bank of England is more pressing and more naturally within the scope of the committee. Sir Harold's "City Inquiry" The evidence of demoralization is apparent in a sudden concern with the Bank's "public relations", always a sure sign of psychic disorder as also of probable organic malfunction, and also in an alarming proneness to accident.

Only this Monday the Governor, whose public pronouncements are few and painstakingly prepared, managed to get himself reported as saying, as he seemed to the casual reader, that Britain does not need to take the constraints imposed on the authorities by the Chancellor's letter of intent to the International Monetary Fund too seriously.

This must be the very opposite of what he thinks and can only bring despair to those within the Bank, as well as outside, who see in the IMF commitment a bulwark against all the vices to which they consistently believe their political masters are prone.

That is not a sign. Demoralization does not come from bad public relations. Self-confident and vigorous institutions, as with individuals, do not get themselves in a terrible new predicament by misreporting their derelict or misreported, and few institutions have so consistently evinced such lofty disdain for that fraction of the world's population who are not public bankers as the Bank of England.

No demoralization comes from self-doubt, from uncertainty as to one's role or as to one's capacity. When one considers what is privately said about the Bank, whether justly or not, by all those sectors who are the Bank's natural constituents, one can see that it would take much more than the Bank's customary superiority to disregard it.

Only ask the question in Westminster, in Whitehall, in Lombard Street, in Basle, in Wall Street, in Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, in the groves of academe, "What do you think of the Bank of England?" and you will be taken aback by the strength and unanimity of opinion.

Why should this be? Nobody imagines that the Bank makes monetary policy, let alone economic policy, in Britain. Over the last 12 years the Bank has been consistently proficient in raising large amounts of credit from the world central banking fraternity.

The only real evidence of incapacity is to be found in the unshakeable conviction of the Treasury or, more usually, a *tertius inter pares* with the Federal Reserve and the Bundesbank? Is the Governor a special adviser to the Chancellor on financial markets or the public head of an autonomous national institution?

what is the role of a central bank in modern conditions, in relation either to the management of the currency or to supervision of the City.

Is it a downtown division of the Treasury or, more usually, a *tertius inter pares* with the Federal Reserve and the Bundesbank? Is the Governor a special adviser to the Chancellor on financial markets or the public head of an autonomous national institution?

Does the money supply matter? Can it be controlled anyway? Are the Bank's techniques sensible or antediluvian? Is the Bank's role in the City that of consul or tribune—or both? What is its warrant?

Deep uncertainty about the answers to these questions is indeed enough to demoralize any central bank; and it is not exclusively the Bank of England's fault that these basic questions of role and function have become blurred through years of fudging to the point where confident management is almost impossible.

Just as society at large is entitled to expect proficiency from its central bank, so the central bank is entitled to expect a clear remit from society.

Things have obviously come to a sorry state when it can be seriously argued, as it was in order to manage the currency properly—and to reassure the world that it will be so managed—it is necessary to set up a completely new Currency Commission to perform what has historically been the defining activity of a central bank. Sir Harold Wilson's committee should find time to ask itself whether such drastic remedies are necessary, as I believe, or whether the same improvement can be achieved by a clearer definition of the Bank's role.

In case the committee's minds should run in the latter direction I suggest that the following should be established by statute:

That the Bank of England is the central bank of the United Kingdom and that as such it is, like the Federal Reserve, a part of the executive arm of government and accountable to Parliament, but is independent of the administration over which the Cabinet presides.

That it is not a central bank and has no role, except where it acts as the agent of the administration, in the regulation and supervision of financial markets, commercial banking and other City activities—nor is it a lobbyist or spokesman for such interests.

That it has the duty of carrying out efficiently and effectively the monetary policy which is decided by the government (as proposed for the Currency Commission) or, failing that, publicly specified by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in terms of numerical targets for the rate of change in the money supply and other monetary aggregates.

That the Governor, Deputy Governor and executive directors of the Bank have the duty, as well as the right, to render to Parliament and the public at intervals their independent judgment of the implications for the currency of government policies in the light of other relevant circumstances.

Elsewhere, particularly in central America and Colombia, one may expect improvements in productivity, but not in the use of new lands—now quite limited for coffee growing.

In Africa, the same reports point to political and social problems which would prevent the small coffee grower, typical of Angola or the Ivory Coast, from responding to price stimulation. There is a shortage of labour during the harvest and government control creates a gap between the farmer and the world market which does not permit higher production to flow from higher prices.

The picture seems then to be one of continuous scarcity of coffee in the world market for some time ahead. That is indeed the feeling at the Brazilian Coffee Institute, where there are no signs of worry over the Brazilian share of the world market.

The only fear is of an eventual crisis of confidence in the New York or the London coffee exchanges, capable of reversing the price trends in one session of negotiation. Brazil has had that disagreeable experience several times in the past and always as a passive spectator.

Perhaps because of that, the Interbras trading company, belonging to Petrobras—the national oil company—has just started to conduct hedging operations on the New York Coffee Exchange.

Gerson Toller Gomes

Business Diary: Blumenthal's Treasury team • Cazenove's Bruce

Business, the Brookings Inn and Yale University, to have done well out of the Treasury Secretary's move. The new Treasury Secretary, Simon, the new Secretary of the Treasury, Kenneth Axelson, a soft spoken, small, but it is business, who over 15 months has become the leading expert on the financial problems of the senior executive of C. Penney stores group, played a central role in emergency operations in 75 that saved New York from bankruptcy. He went on to New York's deputy for finance.

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Executive Office Building, next to the White House, the new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dr Charles Schultz of Brookings, takes over from Alan Greenspan. He has chosen as the other two council members Lyle Gramlet, a senior economist with the Fed and Professor William Nordhaus of Yale.

Market force

When it comes to politics Sir Harold Wilson is, of course, a master of the art.

He faced with a hostile City reaction earlier this month to the fact that no securities market specialist was included among the 17 people to serve on his committee of inquiry into Britain's financial institutions, Sir Harold responded by asking The Stock Exchange to nominate someone who might serve as a consultant.

By doing so he presumably smoothed any ruffled feathers in Throgmorton Street, though Robert Fell, Stock Exchange chief executive, did not in fairness seem unduly perturbed when the names were announced, saying that on balance Sir Harold appeared to have the makings of a "reasonable team".

However, when asked a few days ago, The Stock Exchange nominated David Bruce, who after Fion, Cord and Peat Marwick Mitchell ended up at that most splendid of City stock-broking firms, Cazenove.

That was five years ago since when Bruce has gained recognition as "one of our most able young men", according to a senior partner. He is now 31 and works as an economist/ana-

lyst with Cazenove's, although he has apparently gone through the mill including a spell on the "floor".

Not, agreed, "some old dog who knows all the tricks of the market", but nevertheless someone who will be able to provide valuable consultative advice on market operations to Sir Harold's committee.

Man of steel

Bernard Asher, industrial director at the National Economic Development Office, is leaving out as chairman of the sector working party on iron and steel to make way for a new man.

The new chairman is to be Dr David Atterton, managing director of Fosco Munsey International, the multinational manufacturing and marketing group with world sales of over £130m.

in packets bearing the various signs of the Smokers' Club between June 21 and July 22 can accordingly buy the cigarettes of their own birth sign, discreetly packed in black and gold and labelled simply "Cancer".

Trinity

With the departure of Bruno Storti, the Italian trade union movement has undergone its second change at the summit since the autumn. For years, all the big negotiations with the government and the employers' organizations used to be conducted by a seemingly irremovable trinity of Lama, Storti and Vanni.

Raffaele Vanni, the Republican head of the smallest confederation, UIL, was the first to go, being ousted at the end of September by Giorgio Benvenuto, a socialist.

Now Storti has resigned, after nearly 18 years as secretary general of the confederation CISL, with about 2.5m members.

There remains Signor Lama, the Communist secretary general of the biggest confederation, CGIL, with over four million members who has no intention of leaving, but whose loyalties may be strained if the Communist Party continues to moderate workers' demands against the instincts of many trade unionists.

Storti is succeeded by Luigi Macario, the assistant secretary general, who is expected to receive formal confirmation in office at CISL's congress set for June 14.

These are soybeans, of which the acreage increased from 3.2 million in 1970 to 14 million in 1975, mainly in the southern states; wheat, beneficiary of the political decision to make the country self-sufficient as soon as possible; and sugar cane, the raw material

for what is becoming the largest agro-industry in Brazil.

Faced with this choice, the farmer who had his coffee trees destroyed by the frost will certainly think twice before investing in seedlings that will produce only in four to five years. He may find it better to turn to an annual crop which will give him a faster return and require less labour than coffee trees still depend on a large number of people for maintenance and harvest. It is a delicate culture and cannot be automated to the same extent as cereals and cane.

Given the rising cost of labour in the south of the country, the heart of Brazilian economic development, the farmer may well opt for less labour-intensive crops.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Institutions pile in, but small investors take profits

The Chancellor's overnight hint of tax incentives for industry gave the equity market its best day for almost a year and also brought a contrasting reaction from the "professionals" and the investing public.

For their part, the big guns interpreted Mr Healey's remarks as a signal that the government was prepared to ease the tax burden on industry.

Oil men feel the as-yet unannounced North Sea Block 211.11, just west of the Magnus Field, is one of the most promising of the smaller blocks. There has been a steady build-up of funds there and Shell has an interest in an area which straddles the two areas. The shares of banking and insurance group Minister Assets, which has 5 per cent, could do well soon as more news comes out. Arco is the operator. Minister stand at around 40p.

marks to mean the possible ending, or at least easing, of dividend restraint and there was some stable buying before lunch. But the smaller investor seemed less impressed and was a consistent, if modest, seller for the whole session.

For this reason most prices were not able to hold on to their best levels and the FT index, 3.7 up at 11 am, lost ground steadily thereafter and, by the close, stood just 0.5 ahead at 381.6. Indications that MLR will be cut this week were another incentive, but even here there was some disagreement.

Some felt it would be a

nominal quarter per cent reduction while others were sure it would be twice that, or even more. With the lists opening for the new £1,250m long "cap", gilts were subdued by recent standards.

In two-way business prices eased a ½ point at one stage in the long-dated sector, but recovered, to close with little net change on the day. Short-dated stocks followed a similar course.

There was some concern that profit-taking might develop during the session, following the recent good rise in prices. In fact, some profit-taking was seen, but it proved to be fairly modest. In addition, the market was helped by the signals from the Bank of England which were interpreted as indicating the authorities' willingness to permit a small fall in the Minimum Lending Rate on Friday.

The prospect of an easier policy on dividends was catalyst for some of the leading industrial shares, notably Unilever, up 8p to 44.2p, Glaxo 8p to 43.0p, Fisons 7p to 31.2p and Beecham 4p to 40p. In contrast, ICI closed at an unchanged 35.7p.

In electricals, the feature was figures from Rank. The shares edged forward a few pence, ahead of the statement and after consolidated to close 8p higher at 156p, continuing to benefit from recent figures. Thorn gained 6p to 22.6p, Decca added 10p to 26.5p, while both Trident TV 35p and Anglia TV 108p were firm after statements.

With the exception of Hawker Siddeley, 4p ahead at 46.4p, much of the interest in engineers fell on the second-liners. Typical were APV up 8p to 29.0p, Samuel Osborn 4p to 15.0p, Powell Duffryn 3p to 12.0p, Prestige 2p to 11.0p, Davy 2p to 16.7p and Glynwed 1p to 9.4p. Those in retreat were Weir Group 3p to 7.3p and Newport 2p to 6.5p.

Some chemical shares were spurred by bullish figures from Allied Colloids, up 11p to 15.3p, with Hickson and Welch still forging ahead after a recent statement and closing another 12p to the good at 35.7p. Algate put on 11p to 22.3p.

Latest dividends

Company (and per value)	Ord	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
Allied Colloids Int	1.35	ago	1.4	total	1.37
Allied Colloids (25p) Int	1.3	1.6	1.4	4.82	4.7
Anglia TV (25p) Fin	4.11	2.0	2.5	7.47	7.1
Peter Black (25p) Int	2.2	2.0	2.5	5.15	5.1
Continuum Stationery Int	0.7	0.7	7.4	2.11	2.11
Glaxo (10p) Fin	0.57	0.71	28.2	1.91	1.91
Glass (25p) Fin	0.4	0.4	0.74	0.67	0.67
Group Investors (25p)	0.65	0.37	4.3	1.53	1.53
Gropeng (25p) Int	3.5	2.12	4.4	10.99	10.99
C R O (25p) Int	0.45	0.43	7.4	1.48	1.48
Dris Hydraulic	3	25	23	12.81	12.81
A Kershaw (25p) Fin	10.15	8.87	12.4	14.09	12.81
Ldn Electrical (25p) Int	1.25	1.1	28.2	2.5	2.5
Magnet & Southern (25p) Int	3	2.8	1.4	8.0	8.0
Peterborough Mtr (20p)	0.88	0.8	2.4	7.12	6.47
Rank Organisation (25p)	4.93	1.2	24.3	1.95	1.8
Scott American (50p) Fin	1.35	10.16	18.87	17.16	17.16
Union Discount (25p) Int	11.87	10.3	10.3	1.3	1.3
US & Gen Trust (25p)	0.53	0.38	2.9	1.3	1.3
Westbros Pubs (50p) Int	0.53	1.13	—	1.13	1.13
Woodrow Wyatt (50p) Int	Nil	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax at 10 per cent. Adjusted for scrip. † On enlarged capital.

while Yorkshire Chemicals were also a good market at 120p.

In breweries, Allied refused to respond again to its big investment plans, but Vaux was a strong market again, gaining 10p to 25.5p, a rise of 20p in just two days.

In subordinated stores, the best was Marks & Spencer, 2p higher at 10.1p, but mail order group Freemans soared 9p to 14.0p on late speculative demand.

In the oil sector, BP was hit by light selling to end 6p lower at 81.4p. But Burnah gained 4p to 56p, Shell 2p to 48.2p and Lamsco 2p to 29.2p, after 29.5p.

The last named was first mentioned here last week as a beneficiary of possible good news of Niumin Field production.

In the building sector, the Chancellor's remarks on exporting companies was good for rises in Taylor Woodrow 14p to 26.9p and Costain 5p to 14.5p and both with Middle East connections. Elsewhere on the pitch, there were solid gains from Laine 4p to 7.9p, Johnson-Richards Tiles, AP Cement 5p to 17.5p, Tarmac 3p to 14.8p and on North Sea hopes, Canwoods 7p to 11.1p.

After the denial of an impending bid, Travis & Arnold lost another 4p to 10.3p and a cautious statement from Magnet Southern left the shares unchanged at 13.0p. A timber industry spokesman said he did not think it likely timber prices would be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

In funds, the strongest spots were to be found in Renswate 3p to 21.5p, Salisbury 4p to 15.4p and Peterson Zochonis 5p to 16.0p. Lyons reacted from a firm start to close just a point better at 59p.

In the middle of the toy fair season both Lesney 6.5p and Airfix 4.5p were firm while over in papers the pick was De La Rue which rose 15p to 25.5p on the approach of quarterly figures. FMC reacted from the previous day's gain, to close lower at 58p while Scottish Assam Tea rose 7p to 9.5p on agreed bid terms.

In financials, the prospect of lower interest rates helped

at 17.8p and MEPC closed 3p higher at 62p.

Equity turnover on January 18 was £95.91m (18,741 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were 101, BAT Dfd, Barclays, Sella, Burcham, Beecham, Unilever, Trust Houses, Fort, Courtauld, Marks & Spencer, EMI, BAT Ind, Allied Colloids, Boverat, Cavenham, Freemans, Magnet Southern and P & O.

Though there will be nothing yet from Mambro & Garton, dealers are looking for full-year profits from Tate & Lyle of around £5.5m, against £4.7m. The expanded starch business, shipping and commodity trading are all expected to do better. But the best is yet to come, with Mambro's annual contribution expected to run at about £10m. The shares eased 4p to 27.0p ahead of today's statement.

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Better than it looks at busy Allied Colloids

By Adrienne Gleeson

Speciality chemicals manufacturer Allied Colloids was working just about flat out in the half year to early October, and the benefits of higher volume and increased manufacturing efficiency show through in the results.

Turnover was 56 per cent higher at £17.7m, and pre-tax profits more than doubled to £2.09m. The figures are struck on a conservative basis, for although profits have benefited to some extent from sterling depreciation in the early part of the year, the group has used exchange rates ruling at the beginning of April to arrive at the half year total.

With almost 70 per cent of turnover relating to overseas sales, and the Americas and Europe accounting for the greater part of that, profits are thus considerably understated.

On present prospects the directors reckon that profits for the second half of the year will be in excess of those for the first six months, implying some £2.5m pre-tax, against £2.37m last time.

The directors, however, stress that "the indicated progress for the current year must be regarded as exceptional".

Allied Colloids, which forecast that dividends would be trebled to a total of 7p a share gross in the current year when it made its first rights issue, is now paying an interim dividend for the first time ever, of 2.38p a share gross.

In consequence of the rights issue and a strong cash flow, the group's liquidity continues to be high, and the directors have authorized a large capital investment programme to be financed out of internal resources.

Hanson poised for major US foray

Drawing more than 60 per cent of profits from existing United States interests, Hanson Trust is thinking of launching another major takeover deal there this year.

The sum involved in a further US foray, Sir James Hanson, chairman, said after the annual meeting, could amount to \$50m or more. "The time is right and the conditions are right", he added.

Any move would probably be within its present areas of activity. Last year the group bought Hygrade Food Products in America.

At home Hanson is still locked in a takeover battle for control of Whitecroft. Even so, it is seeking further expansion.

It has ruled out any possibility of GEC-style distribution to shareholders out of capital reserves. But Sir James is exploring other ways of helping shareholders.

Reorganization plan by Courts (Furnishers)

The directors of Courts (Furnishers) propose to reorganize the structure of the group "to facilitate certain administrative improvements".

The parent company Courts (Furnishers)—which at present trades on its own account as well as holding investments in subsidiaries—is to transfer its trading operations to wholly-owned subsidiaries and then act purely as a holding company.

The necessary proposals will be put forward at an EGM on February 11. If the resolution is passed, all trading assets and liabilities of Courts (Furnishers) in the UK will be transferred to an existing wholly-owned subsidiary named Courts Furnishers (UK).

Later on the board intends to transfer the whole of the group's overseas interests to a wholly-owned UK subsidiary named Courts Furnishers (Overseas).

On target at El Rentals despite streamlining

By John Whitmore

Ahead of forecast after the first month of the current financial year, Electronic Rentals figures at the six months stage (to September 30) show the group to be much in line with its full year target of a rise in pre-tax profits from £5.6m to around £10m.

At the same time, the advance in the first six months is 81 per cent to £4.93m. But that figure has been struck after deducting exceptional items.

They relate to the integration and rationalization costs of the acquisition of new television rental assets.

Before exceptional items, the rise in profits is almost 90 per cent to £5.72m, with the main impetus coming from the UK rental side where profits are up from £2.8m to £4.99m.

In addition, there has been a good turnaround in the overseas rental business.

Against these improvements, the camping and leisure operations have moved into the red despite a 32 per cent jump in turnover to £11.1m.

Demand in the camping and leisure division is now looking much stronger and demand on the television rental side has also been good.

The main restraints on even better profits growth in the second half are going to be the withdrawal of a VAT discount concession on UK rentals, a price freeze in France, and a fire at Lapland International.

In line with forecast dividend policy the interim dividend goes up from 0.854p a share (gross) to 1.451p. A similar final dividend is expected (that is, 1.451p) to give a full year total of 2.235p against 2.029p.

Overseas

Manufacturers Hanover kept in check

The holding company of the four biggest banks in the United States, Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, reports 1976 net profits virtually stationary at \$143.1m against \$142.4m and \$4.82 against \$4.8 a share.

Profits in the fourth quarter rose 10.6 per cent to \$38m and from \$1.16 to \$1.28 a share. International operations accounted for more than half net operating earnings; these went up by 5.1 per cent to \$143.3m.

The results for the year were after a \$91.6m provision for possible loan losses compared with \$86.7m. Consolidated assets at December 31 rose from \$28,900m to \$31,500m. Total deposits stood at \$26,200m against \$23,500m.

Chemical NY Corp

Chemical New York Corporation, parent of Chemical Bank, has reported income before securities transactions of \$27.0m for the 1976 fourth quarter, an increase of 20.6 per cent.

Net income after securities transactions, rose 17 per cent to \$25.4m.

The fourth-quarter results brought income before securities transactions for 1976 to \$92.4m, a decline from the record \$98.6m in 1975. The 1976 results were the second highest in Chemical's history. Net income for the year was \$92.6m, down 3.4 per cent.

Bankers Trust NY

Bankers Trust New York Corp says that its improved fourth quarter results followed higher international earnings, greater profits from securities trading and foreign exchange operations, coupled with a lower provision for possible loan losses. The loan loss provision for the fourth quarter was \$2.5m, unchanged from the previous quarters of 1976, but \$11m less than the fourth quarter of 1975.

The board says that the main reason that earnings fell for the year, compared with 1975, was the financial effect of cash basis and reduced rate loans.—Reuter.

BASF expects 1977 sales rise

BASF AG expects group turnover to rise by some 10 per cent in 1977, or 6 per cent in real terms after allowing for inflation, the company said in Bonn. This would be slower than last year, when the chemical industry was recovering from recession.

Anglia Television nearly climbs to the peak

The year to October 31 last was obviously going to be memorable for Anglia Television Group and so it was. The only quibble is that it failed by a whisker to match 1972-73's record pre-tax profits of £2,498,000.

In fact the contractor hoisted turnover by 36 per cent to £12.1m, enough to sweep along pre-tax profits by 64 per cent to £2,410,000. It was thanks to a £114,000 rise in depreciation to £324,000 that pre-tax profits did not go higher.

The result was that despite a jump in tax and levy earnings a share soared from 13.25p to 23.53p but all shareholders get in dividend is an increase from 6.8p net a share to 7.48p, or 11.51p gross. This is the maximum allowed.

Lord Townshend, chairman, reports that Anglia's share of television advertising rose strongly, and programme sales abroad jumped to £1,539m. It is hard to forecast reliably, but the group's share of national advertising revenue is still growing. Overseas operations are being extended, and prospects are encouraging.

Anglia has good cash resources but it is planning a three year investment programme to enlarge and re-equip the studios.

A Kershaw soars

The A. Kershaw & Sons subsidiary of the Rank Organisation has again done well. Investment income for the year to October 31 jumped from £1.6m to £3.1m after all charges. Earnings a share went up from 12.63p to 35.24p. The dividend rises from 19.72p gross to 21.69p.

New Court European

At the annual meeting of New Court European Trust, the chairman said that the board hoped there will be a better investment climate in the current year to assist the trust's performance.

At January 10 the unadjusted net asset value was unchanged from September 30, 1976, at 62p per share. The board refers to the discounts placed by the stock market on the net

asset values of investment trusts. It has decided to explore ways in which, but not limited to, utilization by shareholders might be able to realize a price more accurately reflecting the value of the company.

Arthur Lee sees better year

The new year has started promisingly for Arthur Lee & Sons, the steel bars, strip, wire and wire rope group.

Mr H. P. Forde, chairman, says that the board hopes the investments it has made in various parts of the group over the past few years will assist it to take advantage of an upturn in the demand.

The board will be disappointed if the group does not manage a noticeable improvement over the profits for the past two years. These were £1,99m for 1975-76 and £1,38m for 1974-75 compared with a record £3,65m for 1973-74.

Record subscription for Mid Kent Water

It is not only in the gilt edged market that big subscriptions for stock are being seen. Mid Kent Water Company's £5m tender offer of 9 per cent preference stock, 1982, attracted applications for £12,99m of stock, the largest sum ever subscribed for a water company issue.

The lowest price to receive a partial allotment was £99.01 and the average price obtained was £99.12. Dealings will start today and the price is likely to go to a premium of around a point or so. Broken to the issue was Seymour, Pierce.

Chubb acceptances

The acceptance of Chubb & Sons' £12.3m agreed offer for Gross Cash Registers amounted to 5.82m shares (92.4 per cent), including 3.68m shares held by directors and their families before the offer. This stake amounted to over half the equity and assured Chubb of control. The offer is now un-

STAFFS POTTERIES

Staffordshire Potteries (Holdings) reports that £291,166 of loan stock was lodged for conversion into ordinary shares of 25p each during the recent conversion period. Together with stock converted into ordinary shares in earlier years some £299,806 of loan stock has now been converted, leaving 58.47% of stock still outstanding—16.6 per cent of the original issue.

CONTINUOUS STATIONERY

Turnover for half-year to Sept 30 up from £268,000 to £1,07m and pre-tax profit from £57,000 to £100,000. Profit helped by rising stock. Chairman hopes that profits will be maintained. Gross interim payment held at 1.07p.

RUO ESTATES

Ruo Estates Holdings' accounts



Lord Townshend, chairman of Anglia Television Group.

conditional but remains open for further acceptance.

Gross Cash has been making heavy losses because of the recession and the need to bring in a range of new machines. Chubb believed that Gross Cash would benefit from the additional financial and management resources which it could supply.

Dividendless W Wyatt still losing money

Out went the final dividend of printer Woodrow Wyatt (Holdings) for 1975-76, and now the interim vanishes too. An interim of 1.79p gross was paid for 1975-76.

Sales slipped only slightly from £2,75m to £2,66m in the half-year to September 30 but pre-tax profits tumbled to £7,000 from £162,000 last time, after deducting interest of £97,000 against £72,000.

Wyatt's board explains that the half-year's profit was arrived at after crediting profits of £69,000 on the sale of equipment and charging commissioning costs on the new M.A.N. press of £100,000. But commissioning costs will not exceed £130,000 for the full year.

The board warns shareholders for year to June 30, 1976, not yet out because of delay in audit of subsidiary in Malawi. Board hopes to publish accounts about end-Feb.

LONDON ELECTRICAL

London Electrical and General Trust reports gross revenue up from £444,000 to £530,000 for half-year to Dec 31. Earnings a share up from 1.47p to 1.91p and gross profit from 1.69p to 1.92p.

SCOTTISH AMERICAN

Scottish American Investment Company's gross income rose from £2,75m to £3.1m in 1976. Available for ord, £1.11m (£1.03m). Gross dividend raised from 2.75p to 3.0p. Asset value on ord, 78.4p (68.2p).

CORONATION SYNDICATE

Net profit for quarter to Dec

that there will be a loss this year. However there should be a return to profits in 1977-78. There were losses in the second half of 1975-76, and the full year's profits (before tax) fell from £388,000 to £40,000.

Tate and Booker study Tanzanian sugar

Tate and Lyle Technical Services, in association with Booker's Agricultural International has been awarded a contract by the Sugar Development Corporation to study the Tanzanian sugar industry.

The study will include preparation of a development programme for the industry until 1990, and complete investment proposals for the first stages of the plan.

The study is being financed by the World Bank. It is part of a credit-loan agreement with the Tanzanian Government for developing a sugar project in the republic.

Irish Trust payment

Cheques for payment of 20p in the £ have been posted to depositors in Irish Trust Bank. The official liquidator gives a warning however that "there is no prospect that I will be able to collect sufficient to repay the deposits in full."

Members should be prepared for a substantial loss on their investment.

The only remaining ITG investment which had any residual value was its ventures in Australia. These were controlled by Hebrides Equities, a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Gibraltar.

Cheerful Websters wants £300,000

A big increase in profits is the right background for Websters Publications to announce a one-for-two rights issue. Group turnover rose from £8,42m to £11.33m in the year to Sept 30, and pre-tax profits grew from £24,000 to a record £563,000. The board predicted a decent advance last year.

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation has underwritten a one-for-two rights

issue at 10p to raise a net £300,000. The gross dividend is going up from 1.01p to 1.84p and the Treasury has agreed to a higher dividend on the enlarged capital.

Turnover of this importer and distributor of fresh fruit and vegetables rose from £14.5m to £19,000m. The profits include £13,000 extraordinary items against £30,000. Earnings a share came out at 2.52p against 1.65p and the dividend rises from 1.03p to 1.13p gross.

The board is looking for another increase in profits this year.

Peterborough Mtrs

In spite of a slip in pre-tax profits for the six months to September 30, Peterborough Motors is paying a maximum interim dividend of 1.35p gross against 1.23p. It hopes to recommend a final with a similar increase.

Pre-tax profits of this Ford main dealing group slipped a bit from £215,000 to £214,000 before tax on turnover 18 per cent up at £5.4m. Earnings a share shaded from 3.58p to 3.53p.

SUPREMACY CORP BERNAD

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

Copper—Cash price advanced 10p to 150.00, persistent selling pressure in the market. The market is expected to remain firm. **Gold**—The price of gold advanced 10p to 150.00, persistent selling pressure in the market. The market is expected to remain firm. **Oil**—The price of oil advanced 10p to 150.00, persistent selling pressure in the market. The market is expected to remain firm.

Foreign Exchange

Sterling continued to be held in check by the operations of the Bank of England. Dealers in London estimated that the Bank had possibly bought in between one hundred and one hundred and fifty million dollars for the reserves as overseas demand for sterling continued. **German and Swiss buying** responsible for much of the foreign interest, and the currencies of the two countries both weakened somewhat.

Coop bank strengthens Europe links

Cooperative Bank, the Manchester-based bank, says that it has moved even closer to the wider world of European banking direction and legislation. The statement followed the return of Mr Lewis Lee, chief general manager, from his first meeting in the Netherlands as vice-president of the body representing cooperative banks of the EEC. This is the Presidency of the Association of Cooperative Savings and Credit Institutions of the EEC. Mr Lee has thus direct access to European policy-making. The other vice-presidents come from France, Holland, Germany and Belgium. The inclusion of the British bank is the first new vice-presidency to be created since the Community was enlarged in 1974. Among its members are Credit Agricole, the largest bank in the world, as well as Rabobank, the biggest in Holland.

Forward Levels

New York 1.5140-1.5145, 1.5145-1.5150, 1.5150-1.5155, 1.5155-1.5160, 1.5160-1.5165, 1.5165-1.5170, 1.5170-1.5175, 1.5175-1.5180, 1.5180-1.5185, 1.5185-1.5190, 1.5190-1.5195, 1.5195-1.5200, 1.5200-1.5205, 1.5205-1.5210, 1.5210-1.5215, 1.5215-1.5220, 1.5220-1.5225, 1.5225-1.5230, 1.5230-1.5235, 1.5235-1.5240, 1.5240-1.5245, 1.5245-1.5250, 1.5250-1.5255, 1.5255-1.5260, 1.5260-1.5265, 1.5265-1.5270, 1.5270-1.5275, 1.5275-1.5280, 1.5280-1.5285, 1.5285-1.5290, 1.5290-1.5295, 1.5295-1.5300, 1.5300-1.5305, 1.5305-1.5310, 1.5310-1.5315, 1.5315-1.5320, 1.5320-1.5325, 1.5325-1.5330, 1.5330-1.5335, 1.5335-1.5340, 1.5340-1.5345, 1.5345-1.5350, 1.5350-1.5355, 1.5355-1.5360, 1.5360-1.5365, 1.5365-1.5370, 1.5370-1.5375, 1.5375-1.5380, 1.5380-1.5385, 1.5385-1.5390, 1.5390-1.5395, 1.5395-1.5400, 1.5400-1.5405, 1.5405-1.5410, 1.5410-1.5415, 1.5415-1.5420, 1.5420-1.5425, 1.5425-1.5430, 1.5430-1.5435, 1.5435-1.5440, 1.5440-1.5445, 1.5445-1.5450, 1.5450-1.5455, 1.5455-1.5460, 1.5460-1.5465, 1.5465-1.5470, 1.5470-1.5475, 1.5475-1.5480, 1.5480-1.5485, 1.5485-1.5490, 1.5490-1.5495, 1.5495-1.5500, 1.5500-1.5505, 1.5505-1.5510, 1.5510-1.5515, 1.5515-1.5520, 1.5520-1.5525, 1.5525-1.5530, 1.5530-1.5535, 1.5535-1.5540, 1.5540-1.5545, 1.5545-1.5550, 1.5550-1.5555, 1.5555-1.5560, 1.5560-1.5565, 1.5565-1.5570, 1.5570-1.5575, 1.5575-1.5580, 1.5580-1.5585, 1.5585-1.5590, 1.5590-1.5595, 1.5595-1.5600, 1.5600-1.5605, 1.5605-1.5610, 1.5610-1.5615, 1.5615-1.5620, 1.5620-1.5625, 1.5625-1.5630, 1.5630-1.5635, 1.5635-1.5640, 1.5640-1.5645, 1.5645-1.5650, 1.5650-1.5655, 1.5655-1.5660, 1.5660-1.5665, 1.5665-1.5670, 1.5670-1.5675, 1.5675-1.5680, 1.5680-1.5685, 1.5685-1.5690, 1.5690-1.5695, 1.5695-1.5700, 1.5700-1.5705, 1.5705-1.5710, 1.5710-1.5715, 1.5715-1.5720, 1.5720-1.5725, 1.5725-1.5730, 1.5730-1.5735, 1.5735-1.5740, 1.5740-1.5745, 1.5745-1.5750, 1.5750-1.5755, 1.5755-1.5760, 1.5760-1.5765, 1.5765-1.5770, 1.5770-1.5775, 1.5775-1.5780, 1.5780-1.5785, 1.5785-1.5790, 1.5790-1.5795, 1.5795-1.5800, 1.5800-1.5805, 1.5805-1.5810, 1.5810-1.5815, 1.5815-1.5820, 1.5820-1.5825, 1.5825-1.5830, 1.5830-1.5835, 1.5835-1.5840, 1.5840-1.5845, 1.5845-1.5850, 1.5850-1.5855, 1.5855-1.5860, 1.5860-1.5865, 1.5865-1.5870, 1.5870-1.5875, 1.5875-1.5880, 1.5880-1.5885, 1.5885-1.5890, 1.5890-1.5895, 1.5895-1.5900, 1.5900-1.5905, 1.5905-1.5910, 1.5910-1.5915, 1.5915-1.5920, 1.5920-1.5925, 1.5925-1.5930, 1.5930-1.5935, 1.5935-1.5940, 1.5940-1.5945, 1.5945-1.5950, 1.5950-1.5955, 1.5955-1.5960, 1.5960-1.5965, 1.5965-1.5970, 1.5970-1.5975, 1.5975-1.5980, 1.5980-1.5985, 1.5985-1.5990, 1.5990-1.5995, 1.5995-1.6000, 1.6000-1.6005, 1.6005-1.6010, 1.6010-1.6015, 1.6015-1.6020, 1.6020-1.6025, 1.6025-1.6030, 1.6030-1.6035, 1.6035-1.6040, 1.6040-1.6045, 1.6045-1.6050, 1.6050-1.6055, 1.6055-1.6060, 1.6060-1.6065, 1.6065-1.6070, 1.6070-1.6075, 1.6075-1.6080, 1.6080-1.6085, 1.6085-1.6090, 1.6090-1.6095, 1.6095-1.6100, 1.6100-1.6105, 1.6105-1.6110, 1.6110-1.6115, 1.6115-1.6120, 1.6120-1.6125, 1.6125-1.6130, 1.6130-1.6135, 1.6135-1.6140, 1.6140-1.6145, 1.6145-1.6150, 1.6150-1.6155, 1.6155-1.6160, 1.6160-1.6165, 1.6165-1.6170, 1.6170-1.6175, 1.6175-1.6180, 1.6180-1.6185, 1.6185-1.6190, 1.6190-1.6195, 1.6195-1.6200, 1.6200-1.6205, 1.6205-1.6210, 1.6210-1.6215, 1.6215-1.6220, 1.6220-1.6225, 1.6225-1.6230, 1.6230-1.6235, 1.6235-1.6240, 1.6240-1.6245, 1.6245-1.6250, 1.6250-1.6255, 1.6255-1.6260, 1.6260-1.6265, 1.6265-1.6270, 1.6270-1.6275, 1.6275-1.6280, 1.6280-1.6285, 1.6285-1.6290, 1.6290-1.6295, 1.6295-1.6300, 1.6300-1.6305, 1.6305-1.6310, 1.6310-1.6315, 1.6315-1.6320, 1.6320-1.6325, 1.6325-1.6330, 1.6330-1.6335, 1.6335-1.6340, 1.6340-1.6345, 1.6345-1.6350, 1.6350-1.6355, 1.6355-1.6360, 1.6360-1.6365, 1.6365-1.6370, 1.6370-1.6375, 1.6375-1.6380, 1.6380-1.6385, 1.6385-1.6390, 1.6390-1.6395, 1.6395-1.6400, 1.6400-1.6405, 1.6405-1.6410, 1.6410-1.6415, 1.6415-1.6420, 1.6420-1.6425, 1.6425-1.6430, 1.6430-1.6435, 1.6435-1.6440, 1.6440-1.6445, 1.6445-1.6450, 1.6450-1.6455, 1.6455-1.6460, 1.6460-1.6465, 1.6465-1.6470, 1.6470-1.6475, 1.6475-1.6480, 1.6480-1.6485, 1.6485-1.6490, 1.6490-1.6495, 1.6495-1.6500, 1.6500-1.6505, 1.6505-1.6510, 1.6510-1.6515, 1.6515-1.6520, 1.6520-1.6525, 1.6525-1.6530, 1.6530-1.6535, 1.6535-1.6540, 1.6540-1.6545, 1.6545-1.6550, 1.6550-1.6555, 1.6555-1.6560, 1.6560-1.6565, 1.6565-1.6570, 1.6570-1.6575, 1.6575-1.6580, 1.6580-1.6585, 1.6585-1.6590, 1.6590-1.6595, 1.6595-1.6600, 1.6600-1.6605, 1.6605-1.6610, 1.6610-1.6615, 1.6615-1.6620, 1.6620-1.6625, 1.6625-1.6630, 1.6630-1.6635, 1.6635-1.6640, 1.6640-1.6645, 1.6645-1.6650, 1.6650-1.6655, 1.6655-1.6660, 1.6660-1.6665, 1.6665-1.6670, 1.6670-1.6675, 1.6675-1.6680, 1.6680-1.6685, 1.6685-1.6690, 1.6690-1.6695, 1.6695-1.6700, 1.6700-1.6705, 1.6705-1.6710, 1.6710-1.6715, 1.6715-1.6720, 1.6720-1.6725, 1.6725-1.6730, 1.6730-1.6735, 1.6735-1.6740, 1.6740-1.6745, 1.6745-1.6750, 1.6750-1.6755, 1.6755-1.6760, 1.6760-1.6765, 1.6765-1.6770, 1.6770-1.6775, 1.6775-1.6780, 1.6780-1.6785, 1.6785-1.6790, 1.6790-1.6795, 1.6795-1.6800, 1.6800-1.6805, 1.6805-1.6810, 1.6810-1.6815, 1.6815-1.6820, 1.6820-1.6825, 1.6825-1.6830, 1.6830-1.6835, 1.6835-1.6840, 1.6840-1.6845, 1.6845-1.6850, 1.6850-1.6855, 1.6855-1.6860, 1.6860-1.6865, 1.6865-1.6870, 1.6870-1.6875, 1.6875-1.6880, 1.6880-1.6885, 1.6885-1.6890, 1.6890-1.6895, 1.6895-1.6900, 1.6900-1.6905, 1.6905-1.6910, 1.6910-1.6915, 1.6915-1.6920, 1.6920-1.6925, 1.6925-1.6930, 1.6930-1.6935, 1.6935-1.6940, 1.6940-1.6945, 1.6945-1.6950, 1.6950-1.6955, 1.6955-1.6960, 1.6960-1.6965, 1.6965-1.6970, 1.6970-1.6975, 1.6975-1.6980, 1.6980-1.6985, 1.6985-1.6990, 1.6990-1.6995, 1.6995-1.7000, 1.7000-1.7005, 1.7005-1.7010, 1.7010-1.7015, 1.7015-1.7020, 1.7020-1.7025, 1.7025-1.7030, 1.7030-1.7035, 1.7035-1.7040, 1.7040-1.7045, 1.7045-1.7050, 1.7050-1.7055, 1.7055-1.7060, 1.7060-1.7065, 1.7065-1.7070, 1.7070-1.7075, 1.7075-1.7080, 1.7080-1.7085, 1.7085-1.7090, 1.7090-1.7095, 1.7095-1.7100, 1.7100-1.7105, 1.7105-1.7110, 1.7110-1.7115, 1.7115-1.7120, 1.7120-1.7125, 1.7125-1.7130, 1.7130-1.7135, 1.7135-1.7140, 1.7140-1.7145, 1.7145-1.7150, 1.7150-1.7155, 1.7155-1.7160, 1.7160-1.7165, 1.7165-1.7170, 1.7170-1.7175, 1.7175-1.7180, 1.7180-1.7185, 1.7185-1.7190, 1.7190-1.7195, 1.7195-1.7200, 1.7200-1.7205, 1.7205-1.7210, 1.7210-1.7215, 1.7215-1.7220, 1.7220-1.7225, 1.7225-1.7230, 1.7230-1.7235, 1.7235-1.7240, 1.7240-1.7245, 1.7245-1.7250, 1.7250-1.7255, 1.7255-1.7260, 1.7260-1.7265, 1.7265-1.7270, 1.7270-1.7275, 1.7275-1.7280, 1.7280-1.7285, 1.7285-1.7290, 1.7290-1.7295, 1.7295-1.7300, 1.7300-1.7305, 1.7305-1.7310, 1.7310-1.7315, 1.7315-1.7320, 1.7320-1.7325, 1.7325-1.7330, 1.7330-1.7335, 1.7335-1.7340, 1.7340-1.7345, 1.7345-1.7350, 1.7350-1.7355, 1.7355-1.7360, 1.7360-1.7365, 1.7365-1.7370, 1.7370-1.7375, 1.7375-1.7380, 1.7380-1.7385, 1.7385-1.7390, 1.7390-1.7395, 1.7395-1.7400, 1.7400-1.7405, 1.7405-1.7410, 1.7410-1.7415, 1.7415-1.7420, 1.7420-1.7425, 1.7425-1.7430, 1.7430-1.7435, 1.7435-1.7440, 1.7440-1.7445, 1.7445-1.7450, 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